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# R A L P H  A L L E N

of Sandwich, Massachusetts,

and some

of his descendants.

Compiled by

John K. Allen,

of Brookline, Mass.,

eighth in descent.

1924.

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Indices follow page 378

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# F O R E W O R D

This compilation has brought together the notes made during investigations which have extended over the years between 1880 and 1924. In 1882 I published a pamphlet entitled "An Account of Gilbert Allen, of Morristown, N.J. and some of his Descendants." That unpretentious volume contained the information which was then available to me. The suppositions made as to the ancestry of Gilbert Allen as published in that volume were merely suppositions. They may now be disregarded.

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The sources of information from which this compilation is made are many. I have intended to indicate the sources of the most important statements. I have searched the volumes in the Library of Congress at Washington, the library of the State Historical Society in Newark, the library of the State Historical Society of New York, the library of the Genealogical Society of New York, the library of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, as well as that of the Massachusetts Historical Society. I have gone through the old records division of the Suffolk County Court House and the Archives Division of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and many other sources.

The records of the Society of Friends of Sandwich, Mass., with those of many other meetings, are to be found in the keeping of the Moses Brown school in Providence. These have been examined. The vital statistics of the town of Dartmouth, Mass., are at this date unpublished, but are in the keeping of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

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There has also been a great deal of correspondence with many persons. To all who have helped make it possible to gather such data as I have been able to collate I wish to express my appreciation.

It is a cause of regret that so many heads of families are not followed by details of their children. I have thought it well to include them in this compilation, hoping that those who shall be interested in making the volume more complete, will add such facts as they possess.

Particularly do I wish to speak of the information concerning the early families on the Cape which is to be found in the Leonard Papers in the Public Library at New Bedford. There is a wealth of information there in unpublished but quite accessible form which will prove a mine of data to the inquiring genealogist.

When one considers the circumstances under which the early colonists lived, the limitations under which they labored, the stirrings of conscience which caused them to take positions upon religious subjects which permitted nothing but hardships and persecutions to follow in their train, one must honor his forbears. That it has seemed good to me to place upon paper, even in this transitory form, such of the incidents in the lives of these people as can now be gathered, is simple but sincere appreciation which I could not refrain from expressing.

John K. Allen

Brookline, Massachusetts.

1924.

N O T E

But four copies of this compilation have been made. One copy is placed in the Library of Congress at Washington. One copy is given to the New England Historical and Genealogical Society in Boston. One copy is presented to the State Historical Society of New Jersey in Newark. One copy is retained by the compiler.

# CHAPTER ONE.

## Acquainting the reader with the reasons why this volume is written.

To that unnumbered throng of Allens who claim Ralph Allen Senior as their ancestor, the picturesque town of Sandwich, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, possesses a peculiar charm. Situated on Massachusetts Bay, nearly midway between Boston and Provincetown, Sandwich is at the beginning of Cape Cod. A line drawn from Sandwich to Buzzard's Baywould mark the boundary between the mainland and "the Cape".

The irresistable flow of ice during those centuries when glaciers plowed their unopposed passage over what is now the coast of New England, left hills and hollows, ponds and plains. Of these Sandwich has its full share, and they add to its beauty. The town rests peacefully in the valleys, its roadways winding between and around the hills, upon the easy gradients found by the early settlers. In front of the town, like an immense green carpet, lies the salt marsh which keeps the waters of the bay at a respectful distance, and, as an added barrier to the sea, the Town Neck, Scorton Neck and Musett Neck stretch, in endless variety of contour, along the shore line.

It is as though this fair land was an important part of nature's domain, and must be doubly guarded.

These natural contours remain as thay were in 1637, when the "tenn men of Saugust", led by Edmond Freeman, were given liberty by the Court of Assistants at Plymouth, "to view a place to sit down & have sufficient lands for three score famylies".

The first settlers of Sandwich were men who had, but a short time previously, left their English homes and settled in Massachusetts. The causes of their removal from Saugus, (Lynn), to Sandwich are not clear. The opinion has been expressed by some students that the strictness of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in matters connected with religious worship was responsible for the search in Plymouth Colony for a new home by those whose tendencies were more liberal.

The movements of people are actuated by economic and social factors to such an extent that it is wise to take them into account. It is well therefore to realize the influences which the Antinomians and the Ana-Baptists had upon the religious thought of that period. It may account for the migration of the Lynn people to Sandwich. It certainly does account for important religious developments which came sharply to the front within twenty years after Sandwich was settled. The reception given to the

Quaker missionaries who visited Sandwich in 1657 was due entirely to a certain independence of action and openness of mind which had obtained because of previous religious experiences.

The persistence with which the early Sandwich converts to Quakerism clung to their newer faith, in spite of unbelieveable persecution by the Plymouth colonial authorities, contributed much in bringing about the separation of church organization and political government in the two colonies in Massachusetts.

The steadfastness with which the Sandwich Quakers held to their liberties as they saw them, has caused the delightful town to be center of interest, not only to Friends, but to all others who seek to attain freedom of conscience for themselves and desire to accord it to others.

Among those Friends in Sandwich who, all unconsciously, were striving to secure religious liberty for all the dwellers in Massachusetts,none were more steadfast under persecution than the Allens. Nor has any family contributed any more generously, perhaps, in giving a large and loyal group of adherents to the society of Friends.

It is true that the Sandwich Allens and their migratory descendants were of much the same stuff as other Massachusetts colonists. They were, as a group, not much if any better than their fellows. They were certainly not worse in their behavior. Hence it is not because of any

claim to fame or honor which has caused the compiler of these all too scanty memorabilia to gather the information now available concerning their lives and put it into a volume, for the benefit of those who are to follow.

Rather was this work, undertaken nearly half a century ago, and continued as opportunity permitted until now, because these Sandwich people were my people; without a knowledge of them my background was lacking. As one of many thousands who, after many years of American life, claims descent from the Sandwich Allens, the writer realizes that others are likewise interested, and will be glad to have the story of their ancestors. If the telling of the tale inspires others to live lives of greater satisfaction to themselves and of larger use to society the writer will be grateful.

## CHAPTER TWO.

### A Lost Family Bible.

An old family Bible, descending from generation to generation, gives authentic information concerning Ralph Allen, Senior. The Bible was undoubtedly originally owned by Jedediah Allen, the son of Ralph.

The identifying entry, possibly written by Jedediah himself, reads:

"Jedediah Allen the son of Ralph Allen (& Easter his wife) was born the third day of January one thousand six hundred forty six (1646) and was 58 years olde ye 3 day of ye 11 month (1704)."

Other identifying entries, undoubtedly made by Jedediah himself, read:

"My father Ralph Allen deceased ye 26 of ye _____

"Jane Swift (my grandmother deceased ye 26 day _____

"Expeariance Allen (my sister) deceased 10 day_____

The leaf containing these entries was torn and the important information as to the date of Ralph Allen's death has been lost. Inasmuch as the date of Ralph Allen's death was probably previous to that of Jane Swift, as may be inferred from the fact that it was entered before the entry of her death was made, it may be presumed that Ralph Allen passed away before March 3 1663, as the will of Jane Swift, (Plymouth Records, Vol.II, Part II) was

dated the 12th day of the 8th month,1662, and was presented at the Court in Plymouth the 3rd of March, 1663.

These entries, and others relating to later Allens, were published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol.XXV, No. 2, April,1871, pages 144-146, in connection with a brief genealogical record of"Ralph Allen of Newport,R.I., and some of his descendants who settled New Jersey," by Clifford Stanley Sims.

The first statement in Mr. Sim's article reads:

"Ralph Allen (1), Newport,1639. Rehoboth,1643; being a Quaker he was imprisoned in 1659 in Boston, but was liberated by order of Charles II; M. Easter Swift."

In 1883 Mr. Sims wrote me that the information contained in that article was gathered from the family Bible in 1861-2, the extracts having been obtained from some one of the Allens, whose mame he had forgotten, in Salem,N.J.

As Mr. Sims' information placed Ralph Allen in Newport and Rehoboth, and came from members of the family who evidently believed they were in possession of facts, we may assume it to be correct. The statement allows us to determine the location of Ralph Allen's other residences in New England. Reference to these will be made in another place.

Another correspondent of mine, Rev. William White Hance, a descendant of the Allens, was greatly interested in Mr. Sims' story, and endeavored to find the Bible.

On June 27,1908 he wrote me the Bible had been in the possession of Miss Ann Eliza Allen, of Mt. Holly,N.J.,but that since the breaking up of her home some years previously it had not been seen. Hoping that the Bible might have been found and that it was again in her keeping, I wrote to her in the summer of 1923, but the letter was returned bearing the unhappy word "Deceased".

Should this old Bible ever be found, a critical examination of it by one who has studied the history of the family might permit deductions of great interest and value. For the present we are forced to use the meagre facts recorded in Mr. Sims' article to assist in outlining Ralph Allen's New England history.

Naturally a descendant of Ralph Allen is interested in knowing from whence in old England he came. So far a somewhat extended search has failed to give proof of his birthplace, the date of his birth, the port from which he sailed, the ship upon which he made the voyage nor the date of his arrival in New England. Some, and perhaps all of this information may reward later search.

This may be a good place to state that the Allens formed a large family in England, and the name is frequently met with in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. An examination of parish registers discloses members of the family in many English counties. Nor was the name Ralph Allen confined to one locality. It is found in Lincolnshire and in Devonshire, and in counties between. To specu-

late as to the origin of our particular Ralph Allen is all we are allowed to do now. There are some reasons why one might assume he came from Lincolnshire, as he seems to have been a member of the company who, under Coddington, made the settlement at Newport. It also seems as though it might be natural to look for him in Somersetshire, from which so many colonists came to the towns on Massachusetts Bay. The parish registers of England will gradually find their way into print, and the information may then be available.

When it is determined from whence our Ralph came, the same evidence may show the relationship, if any, he bore to that other Ralph Allen, whom I will call Junior, who was the son of George Allen, and who lived at the same time in the little town of Sandwich, and who was having children born to him almost coincidently with those born to Ralph Allen,Sr.

The presence of two Ralph Allens, in so small a community. at the same time, has caused much confusion to genealogists. Many persons interested in the Allens have not only confused the principals, but their children also; and there were even some children of whom it cannot be said that they were the children of Ralph Sr., or Ralph Jr.

But that is another story, and can be told in its proper place.

For the present let us take the statement quoted from the Salem Allen that our Ralph Allen was of Newport in 1639 and of Rehoboth in 1645, and piece these statements with other information we have concerning our notable ancestor.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Ralph Allen, Sr., in Newport.

In the list of "Inhabitants admitted at the Towne of Nieu-Port since the 20th of the 3d 1638" there appears the name of Ralph Allen. In this list of those who became settlers of Newport, R.I., there also appear the names of George Allen and of Samuel Allen. (Rhode Island Colonial Records, Vol.I, page 92). Newport was a colony headed by William Coddington, who had been an important official in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. He had defended Mrs. Anne Hutchinson in her persecution by the colonial authorities, and was one of some two hundred persons who were either exiled or laid under the ban in the effort to stamp out Antinomianism.

Before the sentence of banishment was pronounced against Mrs. Hutchinson, some of her supporters sought a new home outside the colony. There were 58 church members who had been ordered in Nov. 1637 to disarm, the court fearing an outbreak of violence by Mrs. Hutchinson's followers. Mr. John Clark, one of the 58, led others to Rhode Island, where at Providence they met Roger Williams. He advised them to settle at Aquidneck. Having arranged to do this, they returned to Boston and on March 7, 1638, two weeks before the ex-communication of Mrs. Hutchinson, a civil compact was signed by 18 persons, all but two of whom were among those who had been disarmed. A list of those who were compelled to bring in their arms is printed on pages 374-375 of Vol.VI of the Library of American

Biography, by Jared Sparks. The name of Ralph Allen does not appear in this list, nor was he one of the 18 signers to the compact. That he went to Newport, and became a citizen, indicates that he was a supporter of Mrs. Hutchinson.

One is tempted to assume that Ralph, George and Samuel Allen, whose names are among those first settlers of Newport, were related. While the assumption is a natural one, no proof has been found that they were of the same family. There is a thread of evidence that Ralph Allen had been a member of the First Parish Church in Roxbury. It is a slender thread, but attention should be called to it for the guidance of any searcher who in the future attempts to add to the knowledge concerning Ralph Allen, Sr. Among the first members of the church established at Sandwich when the town was settled were George Allen and his son Ralph Allen, who is the one I refer to as Jr. Writing during his pastorate of this church in about 1750 Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, in a letter to Dr. Prince, makes the statement that George Allen and Ralph Allen had been members of the church at Roxbury. This is quoted by Frederick Freeman in his invaluable Annals of Sandwich, in his excellent book on Cape Cod, but I have not been able to locate Mr. Fessenden's original letter to Dr. Prince. The early records of Roxbury were burned, but in the notes made by Rev. John Eliot the names of Ralph Allen and George Allen do not appear. It is possible, however, that they were expelled from the church because of the support which they seem to have given to the Hutchinson faction, in which case their names might have been stricken from the list of members.

It is certain that Ralph Allen must have been in or around Boston for sometime before the banishment of Mrs. Hutchinson's followers. They , Ralph and any of his relations who may have come with him, might have come to America in 1630 with John Winthrop, or they may have been of those who followed in such a surprising throng soon after. They may have been of the Dorchester party. Color is lent to this by the presence in that town of Allens at the beginning of the town.

To return to the residence of Ralph Allen,Sr.,in Newport. He did not remain there long, nor did George nor Samuel, as the list of freemen published in the Rhode Island colonial records under date of 16th March,1641, does not contain their names. There was a Samuel who settled in Braintree, in 1640, who may have been the same Samuel as the early settler at Newport. In passing it may be said that the genealogy of Samuel Allen,of Braintree, states that he was a son of George Allen of Sandwich, and that he was from Bridgewater,England. He was not the son of George Allen of Sandwich as is proved by the recorded act of the two sons of that George who deeded to their brother George the homestead at Sandwich which they had received by the will of their father. In that deed Henry and Samuel record themselves as of Boston, and Samuel's mark attests his signature, while on the will of Samuel Allen of Braintree the signature is written.

Nor was the George Allen of Sandwich the George who was at Newport in 1638, for he had settled at Weymouth in 1635, removed to Lynn in 1636 and to Sandwich in 1637.

CHAPTER V.

Ralph Allen Sr. appears at Weymouth.

The temptation to digress from the main thread of my story is great. Especially does it seem important in these early chapters in order that the heretofore published errors concerning the Allens may be corrected and the ground cleared for a proper understanding of the relations which they may have borne to each other. The student of the history of the Allens will find, as I have found, many statements which are contradictory and confusing. It is to aid such a student that I am led here to say something about the arrival in Massachusetts of that fine old character, George Allen, who arrived in Boston harbor with the company of Rev. Joseph Hull, sailing from Weymouth, England, March 20, 16[illegible]. They arrived in Boston May 6, and on July 6, 1635 the General Court gave them leave to settle at Wessagusscus, the name of which was changed to Weymouth September 2, 1635. He was awarded land at Weymouth, but he remained but one year, removing in 1636 to Lynn. In the list of passengers who came with the Rev. Mr. Hull there is given the names of Katherine, his wife, and his sons William, George and Matthew. Other sons must have come on other boats before 1635 or soon after, for when George Allen joined with Edmond Freeman and the ten men of Saugus in the settlement of Sandwich he had a number of other sons with him, including Ralph Jr.

Now we can come to the main character in the story again, and we find the first reference to Ralph Allen Sr. in the

Records of Massachusetts Bay Colony, Vol II, page 84. Here it is recorded that on June 4, 1639, Ralfe Allen was fined 10s. "for releasing a servant before the expiration of his time".

I am forced to the conclusion that this was Ralph Allen Sr., because Ralph Allen Jr. had become a member of the church in Sandwich with the father, George, two years before.

It is interesting to note that the cause of this infraction of the law of the colony was the release of a servant before the expiration of his time, as this indicates that Ralph Allen Sr. was even then married and had an establishment pretentious enough to warrant the keeping of a servant. I mention this in order that it may be borne in mind when we come to record the marriage of Ralph Allen Sr. to Esther Swift. I am convinced that there was a previous marriage, and that there were children by that marriage, and reference to this conclusion will again be made.

In the "Historical Sketch of Weymouth" by Gilbert Nash, there is published a compilation made, it is believed, by Rev. Samuel Newman between 1642 and 1644, giving the lands owned by various persons. On page 261 the following is given as a description of the land owned by Ralph Allen, Sr.

"The land of Ralph Allin.

"Twenty acres ffirst granted to George Allin lying in the Easterneck and three acres meddow adioyining to it bounded on the East with the land of Richard Bowin on the west with the sea on the north with the land of Edward Poole on the south with the sea.

"An acre of salt marsh first granted to Thomas White bound-

ed on the east with the highwaie on the west with his owne marsh on the north with the highwaie on the south with the sea.

"fower acres that was first granted to Thomas Rider bounded on the east with the land of Joseph Shaw on the west with the land of mr Glouer on the north and south with the sea.

"Two acres of salt marsh first granted to George Allin bounded on the east with the marsh of Robert Martin on the west to the sea on the north to the marsh of mr. Parker on the south to the marsh of Richard Addams".

As this list is thought to have been made at least five years after Ralph Allen Jr. is recorded as a member of the church in Sandwich, the conclusion is inevitably drawn that these lands were owned by Ralph Allen Sr.

CHAPTER VI.

Ralph Allen Sr. removes to Rehoboth.

On Oct. 24,1643, there was a meetingin Weymouth of the planters of Seacunk, the allottment of lands was agreed upon, and it was decided that the planters must remove themselves and families to the new home that was to be,within one year.

This was the colony formed by Rev. Samuel Newman, who had been preaching at Weymouth, and who, with his friends, had decided to found a new home. The name of the colony was soon changed to Rehoboth, a name which the locality still bears.

In 1643 a joint agreement was made by the inhabitants of "Seaconk alias Rehoboth" by which the values of their estates were reported as a basis for dividing the land granted them by the Court at Plymouth. In this list Ralph Allen Sr., appears with a valuation of 270 lbs., and a John Allen, who was also a landholder at Weymouth,had a valuation of 156 lbs.

The possession of an estate of that magnitude, measured in the purchasing power of the pound sterling at that time, stamps Ralph Allen Sr. as a man of substance, and indicates also that he was the head of a household. This is mentioned in connection with the conclusion heretofore referred to, that he was then married.

On June 31,1644 lots were drawn for a division of the woodland between the plain and the town. Ralph Allen Sr. drew lot number five.

On a date nearly significant, namely July 3,1644, the inhabitants signed a compact agreeing to institute a court of nine

persons who should govern them, and Ralph Allen Sr., was one of the signers.

For about a year the people of Rehoboth seem to have been a self-governing community, but in 1645 they submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the Plymouth General Court, and the town was incorporated.

About this time a list of proprietors of land was drawn up and Ralph Allen Sr. appears on the list.

As the inhabitants became more settled and brought their first allotment of lands under cultivation, other land was allotted to them, and on June 2,1645, when lots were drawn in the division of the "great plain" Ralph Allen Sr. drew lot number 23. When the "new meadow" was divided Ralph drew lot number 6.

This was the last time the name of Ralph Allen Sr. appears in the records of Rehoboth. It was in 1645 Ralph married Esther Swift, and it may be that he removed to Sandwich where the Swift family lived and where the marriage took place.

If I am correct in my supposition that Ralph Allen Sr. was married when he lived in Weymouth and when he removed to Rehoboth, his first wife must have died before 1645. Who was she? Where and when were they married? Were there children? Unfortunately the first and second questions cannot be answered definitly, but there is an interesting record of a marriage in London which would better be included here lest it be lost sight of. There is no proof that it is a record of Ralph's first marriage, but some future inquirer may

find it a clue to other investigation.

In the register of St. Mary le Bow,( a very ancient church in Cheapside, in the city of London, in the steeple of which are the famous "Bow Bells"), there is recorded the marriage of Ralph Allen and Hester English on May 6,1619.

On Dec.8,1648 the vital record of Sandwich* bears the birth of Hester Allen. It does not there state that she was the daughter of Ralph Allen Sr. or of Ralph Allen Jr., but the inference is possible that she was the daughter of Ralph Sr. and Esther, and that her name was given in honor of the first wife. It is also possible to assume that the name of Hester was bestowed upon the child in honor of Esther, her mother. These suppositions are only set down to assist in the final solution of the problems which accompany the attempt to account for all the facts we would like to know about our ancestors.

As to the question if there were any children by the first wife, should it be allowed that there was a previous marriage. In the early records of the Superior Court of Suffolk County,Mass.,there is an affidavit dated July 30, 1678, in which Henry Alleine, of Henry Alleine and Co., of Boston, merchants, as administrator of his brother Josias, deceased (April 14,1679) discharges in full satisfaction for a servant,John Waters, which William Tomling bought of Josiah Allen. Among the children born to Ralph Allen and Esther Swift, his wife, was Josiah, who was born Jan.3,1647. I have found no record of what became of this Josiah, and therefore am led to wonder if he could not have been the half brother of the Henry who made the affidavit as his administrator. It

*See "Mayflower Descendant" Vol. 15, page 28.

would have been possible for Henry to have been born by the first wife just previously to 1645, so there would have been little difference in their ages. This suggestion is put forth simply as a suggestion, and not as a fact.

CHAPTER SIXa

Ralph Allen's first marriage.

Many genealogists have given much study to the Allens of Sandwich. The children of George Allen,Sr., and those of the two Ralph Allens were christened with similar names, which has caused confusion. Ralph Allen, Sr., a d Ralph Allen, Jr. may have been cousins, but they were not father and son.

For many years I have made a careful study of everything I could find relating to the Allens of Sandwich. I now advance the belief that Ralph Allen, Sr., ( of Newport, 1638; Weymouth, 1640-1; Rehoboth, 1643; and finally Sandwich, 1645 ), the husband of Esther Swift, had been married before. I also believe that he had at least four children by his first wife.

The evidence upon which I base the statement that he had been married before he married Esther Swift is in part an entry in the records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, by the Court of which, in 1639, he was fined, on June 4 of that year, for allowing an indentured servant to depart before the time of the indenture had been completed. The case was brought before the Court with other cases originating in Weymouth. This seems to prove that Ralph Allen lived in Weymouth, and had an establishment there pretentious enough to keep a servant. This would not have been the case if he had been a young, unmarried man.

I venture to hazard the opinion that the four children by Ralph's first marriage were;-

2 i. Samuel

3 ii. George born about 1619.

4 iii. Henry born about 1620.

5 iv. John

My attention was first drawn to the probability that Ralph, Sr., had been married twice, by a statement by Mrs. H.B.Ranson

in "The Making of Smith" (in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania) that Jedediah Allen, born 1646, was the fifth child of Ralph Allen. This statement I had never seen before, nor can I tell who Mrs. Ranson is, nor do I know her authority. Later I will present other evidence which seems to bear her out in the statement.

Let me first present the case as it has developed in my researches.

In 1638 Ralph Allen, George Allen and Samuel Allen were entered on the roll of inhabitants of Newport. ( Colonial Records of Rhode Island.) It has been presumed by some that the George Allen so referred to was the George who settled in Weymouth in 1635, was at Lynn, 1636, and joined Freeman and other men of Saugus in settling Sandwich in 1637. It has been supposed that Ralph Allen and Samuel were his sons.

That this impression is incorrect should be proven by the presence in Sandwich in 1637 of George Allen,Sr., and his son Ralph. It has been positively stated that Samuel Allen, of Braintree,1640, was the son of George Allen of Sandwich. It is true that George Allen of Sandwich had a son Samuel, who in 1656 joined with his brother Henry in deeding to their brother George, the Sandwich homestead received by them under their father's will. The deed recites that Henry and Samuel were of Boston, and to it Samuel affixed his mark, being unable to write his name. The Samuel Allen who lived in Braintree could write, for his will bears his name.

I am convinced that George Allen, of Newport,1638, was a son of Ralph Allen, who was also there at that time. I assume that the Samuel who was with them was also a son of Ralph, and that he later settled in Braintree, which was the town adjoining Weymouth.

LANDS OWNED BY RALPH ALLEN, IN SANDWICH, MASS.

Following is a copy of the descriptions of various pieces of land owned by Ralph Allen, Sr., in Sandwich, Mass., made from a transcript of the Original book of Land Titles kept in the office of the Town Clerk of the town. The record covers the years 1658-1670. As none of the entries bear specific dates it is not possible to tell the dates upon which the land was acquired or disposed of. There is no map . It may be assumed that the descriptions of all the lands in the Town were originally made as they were related to adjacent properties.

The lands of Ralph Allen, being 20 acres, be it more or less, where his dwelling House now stands to have and to hold for him, his heirs and assigns forever: bounded as followeth, viz.; bounded by a fence standing betwixt the lands of Joseph Holloway and these lands upon the ~~northerly~~ easterly in part viz., upon a straight line from the two markt bushes standing towards the marsh unto a markt pine tree standing near the cartway to Barnstable; bounded upon the northerly side abutting upon the marsh of Ralph Allen and upon the wester side abutting partly upon the meadow of Ralph Allen and partly upon the meadows of Joseph Holloway from the two bushes markt; and upon the southerly side bounded by a red oak tree markt not far from the marsh, and upon the easter side bounded by a white oak tree markt having a long arm extending toward the northwest; moreover there is from the two bushes markt upon the wester side of the fence ~~to take~~ of Joseph Holloway to take of (off?) the corner of the broken land unto a high dead tree upon the other side of the swamp and from the side of this corner of the swamp to a small redd oake tree to run to a red oak tree upon the souther corner before mentioned, and further there is a way allowed for the carting of hay from the meadow now possessed by Joseph Holloway and further whoever shall make use of this way shall be engaged to make fast the fence to prevent damage.

The meadow of Ralph Allen being five ackers be it more or lesse adyoioning to his upland before mentioned to him his heirs and assigns to hold forever; bounded as followeth, viz.; bounded upon the meadows of Henry Dillingham upon the easter end, and upon the norther side bounded by Skanton River, and bounded upon the western end by the two bushes, and adinying upon the meadow of Joseph Holloway and at the lower end and westerly bounded by the creek running from Lawrence Hole.

Another parcel of meadow belonging to Ralph Allen being five ackers in the little neck by the house of Edward Perry, ~~to have and to hold~~ to him his heirs and assigns to have and to hold forever, bounded as followeth, viz.; bounded by the meadow of Thomas Greenfield and upon the west by a pine tree markt betwixt the meadow of Ralph Allen and Edward Perry, and from the pine tree unto a stake upon a little island of upland in the marsh, and from this stake to another stake near the

## CHAPTER VII.

### Ralph Allen Sr. marries again and removes to Sandwich.

The marriage of Ralph Allen Sr. to Esther Swift occurred in 1645, a more definite date not being obtainable now. She was the second daughter of William and Joan Swift, and the story of this family may be read in "William Swift and some of his Descendants" by George H. Swift, published in 1900. William Swift was an Englishman who settled in Watertown, Mass. in 1630-31. The family removed to Sandwich, and early in 1643, probably, William Swift died. His widow, Joan Swift, was given letters of administration on his estate March 7,1643, and was authorized to pay debts as far as the estate would go, in equal proportions. An inventory of the estate is printed in the "Mayflower Descendant" in Vol. I, page 44 and Vol. IV. pages 168-171. Into this family, bereft of a father, and undoubtedly poor, with the estate disappearing in the attempt to pay the debts of the late father, Ralph Allen Sr. married at Sandwich, and from that record on we find him a resident of that town. Under the thrift of the widow Joan and the care of the sons-in-law Ralph Allen and Daniel Wing, the estate recovered in value, and when the widow died in 1663 there was a considerable estate divided among her heirs. Under a consideration of Jedediah Allen her grand-child, her will will be given in full.

These are the children of Ralph Allen Sr. and Esther Swift, his wife;

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (6) | I. | Jedediah | born at Sandwich, Mass., | Jan.3,1646 |
| (7) | II | Josiah | " " " " | Jan.3,1647 |
| | III | Hester | " " " " | Dec.8,1648 |

iv Experience born at Sandwich, Mass. March 14, 1651=2

(8) v Ephraim " " " " March 26, 1656=7

The daughter, Hester Allen, married Henry Bull, a prominent Quaker of Providence, becoming his second wife the 14th day, 12th month, 1664* Henry Bull was born in Wales in 1610; he came to New England from London, leaving there July 17, 1635, in the "James". He was at Roxbury in 1637 and was expelled from the First Church at Roxbury because of antinomianism, and was of the party led by William Coddington which settled Newport. His father-in-law, Ralph Allen Sr. was also a member of that band of two hundred exiles from the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Henry Bull was twice Governor of Rhode Island. His wife Hester Allen died March 26, 1676.

The daughter Expearience, referred to by Jedediah Allen in the lost family Bible as "my sister", probably died unmarried, as Jedediah calls her Expeariance Allen. She was living in 1663 when her grand-mother, the Widow Joan Swift, gave her in her will "a chist with drawers and my bible". She also received half of her grandmother's linen and pewter, and in connection with her brother Jedediah one-third part of the estate, consisting of her dwelling house and garden.

Into this town of Sandwich came Ralph Allen Sr., not among strangers, because the family of George Allen must have been known to him from the time they resided in Weymouth, even if they were not acquainted with him more intimately by relationship. In Sandwich Ralph lived his life, working at his trade as a mason. This we know because the vital records of the town so call him, (See "The Genealogical Advertiser", Vol. 3, pages 35, 74 and 76.)

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*Sandwich Friends' Records.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Ralph Allen Sr. comes into conflict with the authorities of Plymouth Colony.

Ralph Allen Sr. was by far the most notable member of the early generations of Allens on American soil. His stedfastness to the religious principles inculcated in his youth, together with the unwavering adherence which he showed to those acquired later in life, caused him to be prosecuted and even persecuted by the authorities of Plymouth Colony. It is for us to remember that the firmness displayed by Ralph Allen Sr., and others like him in undergoing those persecutions, is responsible for the cessation of intolerance in religious matters and the religious freedom which followed. Massachusetts was finally emancipated from that joint religious and political control which had characterized the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay in their earlier years. This emancipation came about through the persecution by the political and religious authorities of those who, like Ralph Allen Sr., would not follow them implicitly in their views. An outraged public opinion no longer supported ~~to~~ the authorities in the measures they adopted to stamp out what they considered to be heresy. It was not quickly accomplished. It required the banishment of the Antinomians from Massachusetts Bay Colony, the persecutions of the Quakers in both colonies, and the action taken to suppress witchcraft, to bring about religious tolerance in the Commonwealth.

The student who desires to go more deeply into this subject is advised to read "Three Episodes in Massachusetts History" by Charles Francis Adams, and "The Emancipation of Massachusetts"

by Brooks Adams.

In his "History of the Friends in America" Bowden makes the statement that George Allen of Sandwich had been an Ana-Baptist in England. As it is quite probable that Ralph Allen Sr. and George Allen were nearly related, one is not surprised to find Ralph actuated by the same influence. The Ana-Baptists believed that infant baptism has no warrant in Scripture and was not efficacious; that the church was composed of the saints, that is of those who were true Christians and who had been baptized upon confession of their faith; that there should be no union of church and state, and no interference by the civil power in ecclesiastical affairs.

The first minister to the new church in Sandwich was Rev. William Leverich, who evidently came with the original settlers. George Allen and his son Ralph Jr. were members of the church when it was established in 1637-9, and into the church went Ralph Allen Sr. when he married and removed from Rehoboth into the town. There were teachings by the minister which the Allens could not accept. Mr. Leverich was charged with having introduced some novelties in celebrating the Eucharist, and Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, the third minister to the church, in a letter to Rev. Thomas Prince, states that Mr. Leverich became "involved in trouble in Sandwich" by the utterance of views on infant baptism disapproved by some of his hearers.

Because the Allens could not accept the teachings of the minister they withdrew from the church.

To meet this situation the General Court at Plymouth passed an order on June 6,1651, requiring attendance at church service on the Lord's Day.

It may be inferred that Ralph Allen Sr was the most

prominent of those who declined to attend service, for at a Court of Assistants held at Plymouth Aug. 4,1651, this order is recorded:

"A warrent directed to require Ralph Allin,Seni.,personally to appeer, to answare vnto such misdemeanors as whereof hee is accused".

The Court consisted of William Bradford, Governor, William Collyer, Capt. Miles Standish and John Alden.

Ralph Allen, our Ralph Allen, is in this order referred to as Senior. In what I have heretofore written I have called him Ralph Allen Sr. in order to differentiate him from that other Ralph, the son of George Allen, who from this date is referred to in Sandwich records as Jr. But this is the first time the official records so denote him.

There was no attempt by Ralph Allen Sr. to dodge the order of the Court. When the Court met October 7, 1651, the official records tells the story of the misdemeanors of which he was accused. It reads:

"At this Court Ralph Allin,Seni., of Sandwidg, and Richard Kerbey were summoned to answare for their deriding, vild speeches of and concerning God's word and ordinances: they are bound over to the next General Court to make their appeerance, and in the meantime to be of good behavior towards all manor of psons and not to depart the said court without lycence accordingly,as followeth:-

"Ralph Allin,Senior,of Sandwidg, acknowledgeth to owe vnto the Court the sum of ℔ 20:00:00:

"The condicion, that if the said Ralphe Allen shalbee of good behauior towards all mannor of persons, and appeer at the General Court to be holden at Plym the first Tuesday in March next, and not depart the said Court without ly-

cence, that then,Ec".

In the margin, against both these paragraphs there is written "Released", indicating, perhaps, that the sum was unnecessarily large, for in the next paragraph it is stated that "Ralph Allen,Senior acknowledgeth to owe vnto the Court the sum of £10:00:00".

At this same session of the Court the "Grand Enquest" further present "Ralph Allen,Senior, and his wife, George Allen and his wife, William Allen" and others "all of the towne of Sandwidg, for not frequenting the publick worship of God, contrary to order made the 6th of June,1651".

The George Allen and William Allen referred to in this presentment were two of the sons of George Allen,Sr., who had died in 1648. William had married Priscilla Brown, the daughter of Peter Brown, the Pilgrim, an old associate of the members of the court. It is not possible to say that this fact was responsible for William Allen's wife not being haled before the Court, but it may have had something to do with her absence from the presentment.

When the next term of the Court came to hand on March 2, 1651/2"Ralph Allen,Sr and Richard Kerby, for speaking vild and deriding speeches against God's words and ordinances, were fined fiue pounds apeece, to be paid betwixt and June Court next, or if not, then to suffer bodily punishment by whiping".

But the Court could not cure the trend of Ralph Allen's mind by a fine nor by the threat of whipping. He evidently continued to remain away from the service of a church at which the minister preached a doctrine which Ralph could not accept. For in two years he is found again before the

Court upon the same charge. The record recites that on March 6, 1654/5, Ralph Allen Sr. appeared at the Court at Plymouth, having been summoned for neglecting "the publick worship of God". In his defense Ralph Allen affirmed that he knew no public, visible worship of God in the world, and the Court did not pass judgment in the case, but held it over for further consideration.

Evidently the liberal ideas of a number of his followers, led no doubt by Ralph Allen, Sr., made it undesirable for the minister to remain, and we are not surprised to find that about 1653 Mr. Leverich gave up his pastorate and we find no more proceedings against our ancestor arising from differing concepts in religious beliefs. From the correspondence of Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, quoted by Mr. Freeman but which I have not succeeded in finding, Mr. Leverich considered Ralph Allen, Sr. his implacable enemy. At this distance, with a modern thought upon such subjects, and knowing the sweetness of Ralph Allen's thought, we could not so consider him. At any rate we are able to see that his position was taken upon strictly doctrinal grounds and not because he was irreligious, for with the removal of Mr. Leverich from the pastorate the Allens return- to the church. On May 29, 1655, we find them subscribing to the cost of a new meeting house, the subscription of Ralph Sr. being £ 5:10:00.

The tendency to liberal thinking was not stemmed, and the General Court at Plymouth endeavored to check it by more legislation. It is probable that the members of the government believed that legislation would stop the defections from the church, and in 1656 it enacted that "vilifying any church ordinance be punished by a fine of five shillings, profaning the Lord's day by a like fine or public whipping".

## CHAPTER IX.

Ralph Allen Sr. becomes a Quaker.

The liberal views which led Ralph Allen Sr. and his like-minded friends to withdraw from the Sandwich church, and which incurred the displeasure of the General Court at Plymouth, had the inevitable effect of preparing those liberal thinkers for the teachings of the Quakers whose missionaries visited ~~to~~ the Massachusetts colonies in their zeal to spread the teachings of the newly-established Society of Friends.

The invasion of the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth by the intrepid and fearless Quaker missionaries, forms a chapter which thrills the reader of early colonial history. In the annals of Christianity no more severe measures are recorded as having been adopted by those who tried to check what were considered as unorthodox teachings, than were employed by the puritans in Boston and Plymouth against the Quakers.

It was early in May,1656, that Mary Fisher and Anne Austin, two English ladies who had become Quakers, arrived at Boston from the Barbadoes. Upon learning of the arrival of the ship bringing these two pioneer missionaries of the religious teaching which was then spreading so rapidly, Bellingham, acting as deputy governor in the absence of the Governor, took drastic action. He ordered the two women to be detained upon the ship, their trunks searched, and any books or papers which contained their heretical teachings which might be found were to be burned.

The arrival of these two women caused such consternation among the authorities that a special meeting of the Council was called to consider what should be done. At this meeting

held July 11,1656, orders were passed which it was believed would protect the colony from the presence of the two Quakeresses, who were declared to hold "dangerous heretical and blasphemous opinions".

The burning of the books and papers of the the two missionaries then took place, the public hangman being charged with their destruction.

The two women were then brought upon shore, and committed to the Boston jail. (The antiquarian may be interested in knowing that the old jail was on what is now Court street, and occupied the site upon which the present annex to the Boston City Hall now stands). Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the prisoners from holding conversation with any person. So dangerous did these two peaceful women seem to the Governor and Council that the windows of the jail were boarded up.

After five weeks of imprisonment, during which revolting treatment was given them, they were banished from the Colony and they were forced to return to the Barbadoes in the ship in which they came.

No doubt the Governor and his honorable members of the Council breathed a sigh of relief, either together or separately, when the ship was hull down in Massachusetts Bay, but any comfort which the ejection of the two women may have afforded was soon to end. In June,1656, but a few days after the departure of the dangerous women, eight Friends arrived at Boston from London. They too were treated with unrelenting severity. They were banished and sent back to England.

The effect of these events was not what was desired by the General Court. The citizens of Boston and the surrounding

towns were stirred by the unnecessary harshness with which the Quakers were treated. One of the inhabitants, possessing more courage and compassiom than the others, ventured to protest to the Court, publicly yet "in love and tenderness". This man, whose sense of justice and Christian conduct was so outraged, was Nichols Upshall, of Dorchester, of whom we shall hear further in connection with Ralph Allen Sr. Because of his temerity he was arrested, tried, fined £ 20, and banished from the colony.

Winter was approaching, but Upshall, who was an aged man, "weakly, and with scarcely a tooth in his head", was stripped of what was a considerable sum at that time, and, leaving an aged wife behind, was sent out of the colony. He went to Sandwich, where his own fine sense of what Christianity ought to be, found an instant response in the hospitality given him by Ralph Allen Sr.and others.

The General Court at Plymouth had been approached by the authorities at Boston, who sought an understanding and concert of action concerning the detested Quakers. Plymouth, in response, fearing the Quakers might also become dangerous to them, passed an order which made it unlawful to entertain Quakers.

This law,by which it was hoped the Quakers would be denied asylum in the colony, was passed in 1657. It is given in its entirety in the Plymouth Records, Vol. XI, pages 100-101.

The law provided for the apprehension and punishment of any Quaker who should visit the colony. A ban was also placed upon meetings, and a penalty was named of 40sh. a time for every speaker, and 10 sh. a time for every adult

hearer, and 40 sh. a time upon the owner of the house in which the meeting was held. If the meetings were "silent" then every person present was to be fined 10 sh. and the owner of the house 40 sh. a time.

If a Quaker came within a township and was seen by an inhabitant it became the duty of the latter to acquaint the constable or his assistant. The constable was to do his utmost to apprehend the person suspected of being a Quaker, and command him to depart from the town and government. If there be any delay the constable was to hale the intruder before the magistrate or selectmen, who should cause the offender to be whipped or pay a fine of £ 5, and be conveyed out of the township. No one was to be allowed to meet with the Quaker while he was in custody.

The law went farther than the steps outlined, and provided "that no publick meeting be from thenceforth set up but such as the Court shall approve of".

In directs disobedience of the orders of the Court as outlined in the law, Ralph Allen Sr. and other citizens of Sandwich continued to give sanctuary to Upshall, and he remained with them until he could be taken to Rhode Island, where the more liberal minded inhabitants received him.

The influence upon Ralph Allen Sr. was the opposite of what the Court desired, and, in sympathy with the teachings of the Friends as conveyed to him by Upshall, he refused to take the judicial oath when he was commanded to serve on the "Grand Enquest", on June 3,1657. It should be remembered that the first proceeding by the Plymouth Court against the inhabitants who had entertained Quakers and had permitted meetings to be held in their houses,

was to require them to take a judicial oath under the pretence of calling upon them for jury service. Bishop, in his "New England Judged", states that Ralph Allen Sr., and William Newland were first pitched upon to carry out this plan. Ralph Allen Sr. was summoned on the grand jury and upon the petit jury at the same time. Bishop's book was published in England during the persecutions of the Quakers, or soon after, and he probably had first-hand information from those of whom he writes. He states that Ralph Allen Sr. expressed willingness to serve if he might do so without swearing, "for that they could not do being contrary to the doctrines of Christ."

As this testimony of Bishop was contemporaneous it is worthy of credence, and its importance is an excuse for quoting it in full. A side-note fixes the date and reads:

"Ralph Allen, 8th month, 1658."

The text reads:

"The first Occasion taken against the inhabitants, who entertained Friends, and had Meetings of those People in their Houses, was that of Swearing, under the Pretence of serving as Jurymen, whereunto they were summoned; and Ralph Allen (misprinted in the side-note as Alden ) and William Newland ( both inhabitants of Sandwich ) are first pitched upon for that purpose; Ralph Allen was summoned to serve on the High and Petty-Juries, at one and the same time, that he might not miss; and W. Newland on the Petty Jury; and this twenty miles from the Town where they lived; notwithstanding thither they came, and manifested their willingness to serve if it might be without swearing, for that they could not do, it being contrary to the Doctrine of Christ: But that was not accepted,

it being besides their purpose, which was upon Occasion of that, to question them about having meetings in their Houses, which they called Disorderly and Riotous, tho' it was in Peace, and was on only of Neighbours and Friends, to wait upon the Lord.

"For which they were fined Twenty Shillings a piece; W. Newland Ten Shillings for not serving on the Jury, which he refused not to do, but swear, he could not; and Ten Shillings for procuring a Copy of the Warrant of the Deputy-Constable, by which C.Holder and J. Copeland were Apprehended when they first came to his house as aforesaid ( which is a thing the Constable should do, and which the Deputy-Constable said he might do safely) ( what Havock is here of Men's Liberties, by those who so much pretend to Freedom, and came into a Free Country for that Purpose?) The Governor saying to him afterwards, at the first Month-Court, at which he was set free, that he looked upon it as a very gross thing ) and required they were to find Sureties in Eighty Pounds penalty each for the Good Behaviour for Six Months; which they refusing to do, it being against a good conscience, and appertaining to the Worship of God, not having misbehaved at all, as to God or Man; they were Committed to the Marshal and sentenced by the Governor, to pay Five Shillings at their Commitment, and Five Shillings at their Release, and Five Shillings every Day, during the time of their Imprisonment, which was till the Court in the first Month,1658, being continued near Five Months Prisoners, from their Wives, Children, Occasions and Relations, which were many, and between Twenty and Thirty Miles distance from their Outward Beings, part of it in the depth of Winter; and distresses they took of W. Newland, for Thirty Shillings ( being a Heifer better worth than so much ) and of the other for his Fine; but as for the Marshal, he was more moderate, and Exacted not what he might

by the Order of the Governour."

"Thus entred to Scene of Cruelty and Wickedness in these parts, which ceased not here but proceeded from one Cruelty to another, till such time as they have filled up a great Measure of Iniquity, and become much like you in Persecuting the Just.

"For presently after the release of these, the very same Court, which sate in the first Month, and set them at Liberty, had Peter Gaunt, Ralph Allin and William Allin before them (all of Sandwich ) upon Pretence of Felony in breaking Forcibly into another Man's House ( as they had done before by W. Newland when they summoned him to be a Juryman, as aforesaid ) but indeed to have Occasion against them ( as they took Occasion against him ) and to make them otherwise, to suffer for their Consciences; But the Man of the House ( viz. Nathaniel Fish ) having cleared them of the pretended Felony ( for all the Matter was, that they came into his House to see the Prisoners Christopher Holder and John Copeland ) which were in his House, the Door being open ( a pitiful Shift, and manifesting the depth of Envy and Wickedness ) theyvproceeded to fine them Twenty Shillings a piece for not putting off their Hats, and Distress to the Value of Five pounds was taken from them for to satisfie it."

The two men to whom Bishop refers, Christopher Holder and John Copeland, were two Quaker missionaries who visited Sandwich and were apprehended under the law forbidding the inhabitants of Plymouth Colony to entertain Quakers.

William Newland, who was one of the neighbors of Ralph Allen Sr., and who had like him received the missionaries into his home, and had with him been punished so severely, became as Ralph Allen did, one of the first Quaker converts to Quakerism in Massachusetts; he

had a sister Mary, who married Henry Howland, the brother of the Pilgrim John Howland, and their daughter Elizabeth Howland married Jedediah Allen, the son of Ralph Allen Sr., of whom much more will be told later. This much, in passing, after which we can again refer to the invasion of Sandwich by the Quakers.

It was but a few days after Ralph Allen Sr. refused to take the oath as a juryman, as has been recited in the quaint language of the critic Bishop, that John Copeland and Christopher Holder landed on the Massachusetts coast on June 20,1657, and proceeded to Sandwich. They were two of the eight Quakers who had been banished by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay just a year before, and had been sent back to London. They were again impelled to visit the inhospitible territory from which they had been so recently expelled, but instead of going to Boston they entered the Colony of Plymouth. Ralph Allen Sr., together with other Allens in Sandwich, as well as a number of the inhabitants, entertained them, permitted them to hold meetings in their Houses, and became convinced of the righteousness of their teachings. They became early converts to the belief, and because of their early accession to the Quaker church, the first Monthly Meeting of the Quakers in America was established in Sandwich.

Bowden, the historian of the early developments of Quakerism in America, says: "Holder and Copeland, English Friends, were in Sandwich 20th of ye 6th month,1657, and their arrival was hailed with feelings of satisfaction by many, who were seeking after the heavenly riches and who had long been burdened with a lifeless ministry and dead forms of religion." Again Bowden wrote: "The Governor issued warrants for the arrest of Friends as extravagant persons and vagabonds to be brought before him at Plymouth." Upon conviction the two prisoners were taken to Barnstable for punishment, the public opinion in Sandwich not supporting the findings of the Court. There they were

"tied to an outhouse and given thirty-three lashes."

Many people became converts, Bowden saying "William Newland and Ralph Allen were among the first." Bowden confuses Ralph Allen Sr. with Ralph Allen, Jr., the son of George Allen in the rest of his statement, but I will quote it in order to show how the Allens all stood upon the question. Bowden writes:-"The Allens were of the family of George Allen, who had been an anabaptist. There were six brothers and sisters of Ralph who joined the Friends. The father had laid down his head in peace before Friends had visited these parts. His children had resided in Sandwich upwards of 20 years, and were much respected by their neighbors."

It is evident that Bowden, depending upon information furnished him by others, did not understand, when he wrote the foregoing, that there were two Ralph Allens.

Bowden states that Ralph Allen Sr. and William Newland were, after their conviction, kept close prisoners, probably in the first jail in Plymouth, built on Burial Hill, and receiving the full blasts of a wintry wind blowing across Massachusetts Bay, like an added punishment which might have been sent by the exasperated authorities of the colony to the north and west. Here, if that were the place of their confinement, Bowden says they were fed on bread and water, the customary fare of malefactors. He also relates that when half of their imprisonment had passed, the authorities offered them their liberties if they would engage not to receive nor to listen to the Quakers. One can imagine that Ralph's answer to this proposal was an immediate and unequivocal refusal. Their confinement continued until the expiration of their sentences, and they were released March 2,1657-8.

In three months they were again to feel the displeasure of the Court party at Plymouth, but by that time there had been many addi-

tions to their number. Freeman, the historian of Cape Cod, wrote that by 1658 eighteen families in Sandwich recorded their names in one of the documents of the Friend's Society, and Rouse, the Quaker missionary who visited New England, wrote to England that year that "we have two strong places in this land; one at Newport and the other at Sandwich."

On June 1,1657, Ralph Allen Sr. refused to serve on the grand jury, knowing that the drawing of his name was an attempt by the Court to put him in a false position.

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On June 1,1657 the Court decided to proceed energetically against the Quakers of Sandwich, for it was seen that the measures already taken had not diminished their number, but the rather had caused them to grow. Fifteen persons were summoned to the Court at Plymouth, among them being Ralph Allen,Senir, as the record states, to " give reason for their refusing to take the oath of fidelitie to this goumant and vnto the state of England, which again being tendered to them in oppen Court, they refused, saying they held it unlawfull to take any oathat all."

While the colonial authorities were trying to force these good citisens of Sandwich to bend their religious beliefs to the pattern made in Plymouth, the town affairs went on smoothly. In the year 1658 a committee was appointed to lay out and order the bounds of the land of every inhabitant, so that the lands could be recorded. In the work of this committee the lands of Ralph Allen were delimited.

So closely united were the church and state in Plymouth, that membership in the church was requisite to rights of citizenship in the colony, and no person could be admitted to be a citizen unless his religious opinions were approved by the Court. Into this monopoly of matters material and spiritual it will be seen the

Quakers had no share. Not only had they refused to attend the authorized services on the Lord's Day, but they had intensified their separation by uniting themselves with hated heretics and outlawed persons. Therefore their rights of citizenship were deemed by the Court to have been forfeited and they were not permitted to take part in town affairs nor vote at the town meeting, the dearest privilege which people coming into a strange country could establish for their protection. The disfranchised people of Sandwich did not readily nor without effort relinquish their previously enjoyed rights. They united in a petition to the Court asking for redress. Under date of October 2,1658, this entry appears in the colonial records:-

"Whereas, the Gour. Mr. Tho Prence, with some of the other magistrates, were appointed and with full power authorized, by the Court held at Plymouth in June, to make enquirey into and redress of sundry greiuances lying upon sundry the ancient inhabitants of Sandwich, expresst in a petition for that end vnto the Court, vnder the hands of sundry of them, the inhabitants being assembled together on the twenty seunth of August,1658, and the matter being inquired into by the Gour with the rest as aforesaid, and finding sundry of the inhabitants assuming power to actewherein they have noe right soe to doe by reason of their non-legal admittance as inhabitants according to order bearing date the third of October,1639, viz Ralph Allin, Senr," and eight others,"have therefore ordered, that those men aforesaid, and euery of them, shall thenceforth have noe power to acte in any town meeting till better eudience appeer of their legal admittance, or to claim title or interest in any towne priuliidged as townsmen, according to the Court orders aforsaid."

The rights so completely taken away were not again restored

until seventeen years later.

Nor did the Court neglect the opportunity of requiring the taking of an oath, for at the same ~~sesion~~ session of the Court Ralph Allen, Sr., John Allen, William Allin and Mathew Allin were each fined five pounds "to the colonies use" for refusing to take the oath of fidelity. The next year at the June term of Court Ralph Allen, Sr., William, Joseph and Matthew Allen, again refused to take the oath, and "for remaining obstinate" were fined according to order. When the Court met again the next October Ralph, Sr., William, Matthew, George and Joseph Allen were each fined five pounds for still refusing to take the oath.

It was at the October,6,1659, session that the Court following the example set them by the authorities at Boston and endeavored to stamp out the belief which caused them so much annoyance by suppressing its literature. This is the form of the action:-

"Forasmuch as this Court findeth that our people of Sandwich, called Quakers, have had by them many papers and writings that are both falce, scandalous, and pvisious ( perversive ? ) to the goument:-

"These are therefore in the name of the state of England, to require Georg Barlow, marshall of Sandwich, to take with him a man or two, and to repair to the house of William Newland and Ralph Allen, of Sandwich, and Nicolas Dauis of Barnstable, to make serch in any pte of their houses, or in any of the chists or trunkes of the abousaid, or elsewhere, for any such papers or writinges, and to returne such as they shall soe find, either to the Court, the gour, or some of the Assistants."

The Court kept up the attempt to force the Quakers to take the oath of fidelity, and at the terms of Court held March 7,1659-60, June 13,1560 and October 2,1660, Ralph Allen Sr. refused to take

the oath, and at the last mentioned Court he was convicted.

An interesting entry in the Record conveys much more information than shows on the surface. On March 5,1660-61, the Court ordered the notorious George Barlow, of unlovely memory, to return to Ralph Allen "a shirte and some other smale linnine, which hee tooke from him in the psuite of Wenlocke."

This last quoted order of the Court refers to a Quaker named Christison, or Christenson, who had been banished from the Massachusetts Bay colony, had been forbidden ever to return under penalty of death. His presence was no more welcome in Plymouth Colony than in Boston, and the scoundrel George Barlow, marshal at Sandwich, had attempted to arrest Christenson at Ralph Allen's house, and had taken some of Ralph's clothing when searching the premises. Even so severe judges of the religious beliefs of Ralph Allen,Sr., as the Plymouth authorities had been, were so just that the detested Barlow had to return the property he had wrongfully taken.

Christison was not allowed to remain in Sandwich, and, being aware of the execution on Boston Common of men and women because they were guilty of no crime save that of being Quakers, decided to disobey the sentence of banishment and return to Boston. He was accompanied by Ralph Allen,Sr., William Allen and Richard Kirby. Christison reached Boston at the close of the trial of William Leddra, a Quaker, and burst into the court room just as the sentence of death was being pronounced upon the intrepid religionist Leddra. Having violated the terms of his banishment Christison was promptly tried, convicted, condemned to death and imprisoned until the sentence should have been carried out. His companions who had cheered him on his way from Sandwich, Ralph and William Allen and their neighbor Richard Kirby, were arrested and because they were Quakers were confined in the Boston jail. This jail stood upon the site

of the present annex to the Boston City Hall, on Court Street.

The Government of the Commonwealth fell in England and Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660. The probability that the monarch would not view the extreme measures taken against the Quakers in Boston quite so leniently as a Puritan government would, together with the opposition which their cruel and unchristian acts had aroused among the liberty loving peopleof New England, caused the Court at Boston to release Christison upon receiving a promise that he would leave the Commonwealth, although he did not promise to remain away. He was set free June 12,1661, one day preceding the day which had been set for his execution. His three loyal and courageous friends, Ralph Allen Sr., William Allen and Richard Kirby were released at the same time.

The General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony had, in 1660, revived an old law of 1631 and made it applicable to Quakers, but the action of Charles II revoked their action, and forbad further proceedings against them. The King's order was secured by Edwin Burroughs, after a personal interview, and read: "That if there were any of those people called Quakers amongst them, now already condemned to suffer death or other corporeal punishment, or that were imprisoned and obnoxious to the like condemnation, they were to forbear to proceed any further therein."

Samuel Shattuck, a Quaker, of Salem, then in England under a sentence of Banishment from the Colony, brought the order in person, and presented himself at the Governor's door. Governor Endicott, after due consideration, replied that "he should obey His Majesty's commond."

This was in November,1661, and the same month the General Court declared the laws against Quakers suspended.

At last the patient endurance of Ralph Allen Sr., and his

like-minded friends, had its reward. The emancipation of Massachusetts from religious intolerance had been brought to pass, but through great sufferings and severe losses. The earnestness of the fight made by the early Quakers in Sandwich was but little less great than that in Boston. Plymouth did not condemn to death, but in other respects its action was as extreme as that of Boston. In the inability of the authorities to collect the fines they laid in currency, of which there was but little in the colonies, distresses were executed against the property of the victims. Besse, in his book "Sufferings of the Quakers", mentions the distraints against Ralph Allen Sr., to have amounted to sixty-eight pounds, which, with one exception, was the largest amount laid against any person. As a part of the persecution against Ralph Allen,Sr., the Court sold his property, including three oxen,four cows, one steer, one horse, saddle and bridle, and one mare and colt.

After the sufferings of Ralph Allen,Sr., we should like to know more of his life and the circumstances and time when he departed. The torn page in the lost Bible which belonged to Jedediah Allen contains , or contained,rather, the only record which I have been able to trace. I have assumed in treating of the lost Bible, that Ralph Allen Sr., may have died before his son's motherinlaw, and the date of her death is known approximately if not actually. She died in 1663, and it is possible that Ralph Allen,Sr., worn out by the persecutions which the authorities carried out against him, may have passed away before that. Nor are there any records as to the fate of his wife Esther. If they died in Sandwich they may be buried in unmarked graves in the little plot of land which adjoined the house of William Allen, now surrounded by a substantial stone and iron fence, but containing no stones.

Let us hope some data will yet come to light which will permit

some future student to complete the history I have been obliged to close with undetermined facts.

Samuel Allen, the son of Ralph Allen.

2 Samuel (2), Ralph (1).

Born presumably about 1607.

Died about August 2,1669. His will bears that date and is recorded in the probate records of Suffolk County, Mass.

The belief that this Samuel was the son of Ralph rests entirley upon the assumption that the Samuel Allen who was at Newport,R.I., in 1638, with Ralph and George, was the son of Ralph; that when the three left Newport after a stay of not more than one year, Ralph and George settled at Weymouth,Mass., and Samuel settled at the adjoining town of Braintree.

This is entirely presumption.

The descendants of Samuel Allen are well and fully given in "A Genealogy of the Allen Family from 1568 to 1882", compiled by Hon. William Allen, and revised by Joshua Allen, published by the Chronicle Book and Job Press, Farmington, Maine, in 1882.

Samuel A. Bates, town clerk of Braintree, Mass., contributed to the Boston Transcript, a genealogy of this Samuel Allen, in which he stated that he was the son of George Allen and Katherine Allen, of Weymouth, Mass., and was from Bridgewater, England in 1630. Mr. Bates disclaims accuracy of statement. As Katherine Allen seems to have been the second wife of George Allen, and was listed on the sailing list as being 34 years old, she could not have been the mother of Samuel. George Allen had a son Samuel, but he is , as it seems very clear to the writer, not this Samuel. In my notes of George Allen, of Sandwich, this is made clear.

George Allen, son of Ralph.

(3) George (2), Ralph (1).

George Allen was, I think, another son of Ralph by his first marriage. I think he was with him at Newport in 1638, and that they were both of Weymouth in 1639. As the existence of another George about the same age as George (2), son of George (1), has not hitherto been discovered, it is inevitable that all the references in the records to a George should have been attached to the one man. It is probable that some of these references will not indicate to which George they relate, but others will, ~~be found~~ upon examination, properly separate themselves.

First it may be assumed that George (2), a young man of seventeen or eighteen in 1636, would not be left behind in Weymouth when his father George (1) removed to Lynn. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that, a year later, when George (1) removed from Lynn to Sandwich, and assisted Freemen and others to establish the town, he would have sent his then eighteen year old son back to Weymouth.

Therefore it seems clear to me that all references to George Allen in Weymouth after 1636 would relate to George (2), the son of Ralph (1).

That careful lawyer Thomas Lechford records in his notebook that betweem 10/3/1640 and 10/10/1640 he drew up a petition for George Allen planter, concerning the ferry at Weymouth. (Lechford's Note Book, page 352, edition of Arch. AM. Vol. VII.).

Lechford later enters the fact that about April 12, 1641, there was given before him the testimony of George Allen, a planter, of Weymouth, aged about 21, in a suit over the sinking of a boat at the wharf in that town. (Ib.p. 391.)

As George (2), son of George (1) was born in 1619, and George (2)

son of Ralph(1) was born in 1620, one may easily see how they could be confused in the records if they lived in the same town.

In 1640 George(2), son of Ralph Allen Sr., (1), bought the homestead of Thomas Applegate, in Weymouth. The deed is recorded in Suffolk County, Mass., Vol.1,page 17, and reads:-

"Tho: Apellgate of Weymouth in N.E.: both sould unto George Allen of Weymouth in N.E.: my home lott in Weymouth accounted seven acres also two acres of salt marsh also eight acres planting land at Smelt Brook (_____) & also a great lot belonging to ye said Tho: Apellgate house and home lott, and in comens, & all my Rate in Weymouth in consideration of 42L.:10 sh: I say fortie two pounds ten shil and this was by bill of sale dated (_____) March:1640."

In 1643 Ralph Allen joined with other Weymouth people in settling Seeconk, later called Rehoboth, but his son George remained in Weymouth.

Up to 1651 George Allen either remained in Weymouth or retained his land, for, in a suit brought July 26,1665 before the Court in Boston, the Selectmen of Weymouth endeavored to recover from James Lowell some land lying on the Hingham town line. Evidence was produced from the old town book which showed that the great lots, including the land in question, had been laid out by order of the townsmen of Weymouth Feb. 2,1651, and a list of townsmen entitled to lots was introduced in the evidence. This list contained the name of George Allen. No other Allen was mentioned.. (See Case 815, Calendar Index Vol. 3, of early court records kept in the court house of Suffolk County,in Boston.)

Ralph Allen Sr., (1), the father of George (2), had in 1645 married Esther Swift, of Sandwich, and by 1651, at least, he removed from Rehoboth to Sandwich. It is believed his son George (2) removed from Weymouth to Sandwich about the same time.

The Allens withdrew from the Sandwich church because, I assume, of Rev. Mr. Leverich's views concerning the baptism of infants, and, I assume in the case of Ralph,Sr., also because he was undoubtedly an Antinomian, because he and his sons George and Samuel had accompanied William Coddington and his number of followers of Anne Hutchinson in their exile from the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and their journey to Rhode Island.

Because of the withdrawal of the Allens from the Sandwich church, and their remaining away from the services, the court at Plumouth passed an order on June 6,1651, requiring all citizens to attend church services on the Lord's Day.

George Allen and his wife, and Ralph Allen,Sr., and his wife Esther, and William Allen (2), son of George(1), were presented by "the Grand Enquest" for "not frequenting the public worship of God."

Again in 1654/5 Ralph and George Allen were before the Court charged with a similar offence. George Allen told the Court that he knew of no public, visible worship of God.

In 1658 George Allen's land was bounded by a town committee for record with the Court at Plymouth.

In 1657 Quakerism came to Sandwich. A full statement of the reception of the Quaker missionaries by the Allens, and their early acceptance of the doctrines of the Friends, is given in my story of Ralph Allen, Sr., and reference is made thereto.

Among the beliefs of the Quakers was one which forbad the taking of a judicial oath. When the Court at Plymouth presented the oath of fidelity to the Allens they refused to take it, and this they continued to do year after year. George Allen said he had taken the oath in England. He probably referred to the oath of allegiance to the Crown which was required of all men in England upon the accession of the King after the fall of the Cromwellian

The marshal of the Colony siezed property when he could not collett the fines levied upon the Quakers in money. From George Allen he carried off one cow, three heifers, two oxen, and two calves, the valuation of all being 25 pounds, fifteen shillings and no pence.

The following is a copy of a letter written in 1661 to Experience Mitchell, one of the early settlers of Duxbury, Mass.:

"Loveing frind Experience Michell, my love and my wife's remembrance unto thee and thy wife. I thought it fitt to acquaint you with the death of thy Sister's son John, whoe died att my house on the sixt day of the week, being as I judged about the 10th day of July, 1661; he was sensable untill about two hours before hee died and did say: Oh Lord when shall my change come: Hee was not afraid of death: he was with Mistress Swift to be cured of his desease. The land his father gave him, John gave to his brother William, onely Edward is to have his choise when theydo divid the two Shares, his love he remembered to his Mother and to his brothers and sisters; hee was buryed on the last day of the week. I have sent his clothes by John Smith, of Plymouth, they will be left at John Smithes house of Plymouth, that if there bee an opportunitie to convey them to his mother, you may know where they are.

Soe I rest

Your frind

George Allin of

Sandwich.

"Postcript-"

You may send this writing to his mother, as you have opportunitie."

The letter is subscribed thus:-

"To his Frind Experience Michell of Duxburrow give this."

The persecution of the Quakers continued, and on Feb. 5,1660/1 George Allen, with William, Matthew, Joseph and Philip Allen, was summoned to Court because of his association with William Reap and Peter Pierson, Quaker missionaries who had visited Sandwich.

In 1670 George Allen invested in New Jersey land, as is shown be the following deed given under date of 14th day, 4th month, 1670 copied from Book A, page 23, of "Recordes in General for the towns of Middletown and Shrewsbury" in the county clerk's office in Freehold, N.J.

"This may certify. All to who it may come that I, Daniel Gould, of Newport, on Road Island, having half a share off land in the County of New Jersey according to ye purchase and sharings of those lands which are comonly called and known by the Indian name off Newasink, Narumsunk, and Pootapeck, have bargained and sould and by these presents for myself and my haires, and freely, fuly and firmly make over and yield upp all my whoale right, title and interest yt I have or ever had in the aforesaid lands, unto George Allen off Sandwich in the colony of Plymouth in New England, to him and his haires forever firmly to possess and Injoy to ye worldes end, from any molestation off me or my haires forever."

The same day Joshua Coggshall of Newport deeded to George Allen a half share of land in the same country.

On Sept. 18,1672, George Allen bought one share of the same grant from Walter Clark, of Newport, the deed being in the "Old Record Book A,B,C,1667,etc" in the Freehold County Court house, at Monmouth, on page 44 of part A.

George Allen apparently settled first at Elizabethtown, as the earliestv reference to him seems to be in New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXI, where it records an agreement under date of Feb. 15,1685, between William Cottar and wife Elenor, with George Allen, of Elizabethtown, that the real estate of said Cottar shall, after his death, be-

come the fee simple of George Allen.

The occasion for this agreement having passed, on August 2,1688 a release was given to William Cottar fro the foregoing agreement.

On April 9,1688 a patent was issued to George Allen, who had apparently become interested in Perth Amboy, for a one acre lot on High street, in that town. George had evidently settled in Woodbridge, where his nephew John lived, but on Dec. 25,1690, he assigned his patent there to Benjamin Griffith.

George did not remove from Elizabethtown, however, for on March 22, 1692/3 a deed was given by Peter Dassigney, the surgeon there, to George Allen, of Elizabethtown, carpenter, for one-third of 132 acres. The deed was not recorded until May 5,1693.

On April 23,1693, George Allen, of Elizabethtown, deeded 40 acres on West Branch and 70 acres adjoining the Widow Hatfield in Elizabethtown to John Barclay "for love and affection."

On July 20,1693, George Allen, who had earlier assigned his Woodbridge patent, to Benjamin Griffith, a merchant, of,Perth Amboy, also deeded to him the lot on High street in that town which George had owned for five years.

Soon thereafter George Allen died intestate. The date is given as "Dec.23,1695 in the morning." Two days later the estate was inventoried at forty-one pounds, eight shillings, one and one-half pence, and on Dec. 27 administration was granted to John Barclay of Perth Amboy.

On April 27,1696 a patent was issued to John Barclay, in right of George Allen, of Elizabethtown, carpenter, deceased, for the land which was deeded to him three years before.

In my investigations I find no record of any children.

Henry Allen, the son of Ralph.

(4) Henry (2), Ralph (1).

Henry Allen was, I think, a son of Ralph Allen by his first marriage, and was born in 1620, as is proved by an affidavit in the records of the old Records Division of the Suffolk County Superior Court in Boston.

The first time Henry is called to our attention is in the records of the Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. He and Clement Never were working on a house for Mr. Barnard in Dorchester. Barnard foolishly gave the young men some liquor, who were thereupon arrested and fined for drunkenness. The fine was ten shillings, and Barnard, the worst offender, was fined three pounds. This was June 2, 1640.

Henry Allen's name is spelled Allein on the records of the Court as printed.

Henry Allen continued his trade as a housewright, and prospered. He was frequently called upon to appraise estates and perform other duties of a public nature. For example:-

Sept 1,1662 he appraised the estate of John Hazard, of Boston.

Oct. 7,1662 he appraised the estate of Richard Flood, of Boston.

May 1, 1663 he appraised the estate of Alice Greegss.

In 1664 or 1665 he inventoried the estate of William Holloway, of Boston.

June 1, 1677 he was an overseer of the estate of two Bridgeham brothers.

March 18,1684/5 he was one of three members of a committee to report on a difference between two Dorchester citizens over a fence.

For many years Henry Allen was a deacon of the First Church in Boston, and from 1677 to 1687 he was one of the selectmen of the city.

Henry Allen died in Boston, and letters of administration were

granted to his widow Judith. The ~~estate~~ estate was large, and included one-half of Castle Tavern. His will mentions his eldest Son Joseph, and Henry, his second son.

The records of Boston show these children of Henry and Judith Allen:-

i. Judith, born Nov. 26,1673; baptized 31st day, 9th month 1673.

ii. Samuel bron Jan. 12,1674; baptized 17th day,11th month.

iii. Ebeneezer," Jan. 30,1675.

9 iv. Joseph " September 15,~~1680~~ 1678; baptized July 8,1680.

10 v. Henry " July 8,1680; baptized the same day.

vi. Benjamin " April 4,1682.

vii. John " Sept. 17,1683.

viii. Hopestill " July 16,1687; died July 17,1687.

The fact that Henry Allen, the father, mentions but two of his sons in his will indicates that the others must have passed on before the will was made.

I am aware that, if my assumption that this Henry was a son of Ralph is correct, and that Henry was born in 1620, he was much older when his children were born than is apt to be the case.

It may also be noted in passing that the names of his sons are the names which are found to be characteristic of the later families of Ralph Allen's descendants.

John Allen, the son of Ralph.

5 John (2), Ralph (1).

John Allen was, I think, another son of Ralph Allen by a first marriage. John is first referred to in the records of land holdings in Weymouth, made, it is believed, by Rev. Samuel Newman in 1642. George Allen (1) had removed from Weymouth to Lynn in 1636, and thence to Sandwich in 1637, and had taken his family with him. In this list of land holdings it is stated that George Allen had transferred 24 one quarter acres of his original land to John Allen.

John Allen married October 14,1650, Elizabeth Bacon, of Barnstable, Mass. In the record of his marriage it reads "both ana-baptists." He removed to Newport, R.I., where he was taxed 1 pound, six shillings and one penny. He was a Quaker and with his relatives and friends he became interested in the purchase of New Jersey lands. He is set down by Salter, in his History of Monmouth County,N.J., as one of the original purchasers of land in 1667.

Their children, all born in Newport, were:-

i. Elizabeth, born July __,1651; died Mar. 24,1714; married Jan. 15,1670, Nathaniel Tompkins.,born _____,died 1724.

ii. Mary, " Feb. 24, 1652; died 1716+;married Rowland Robinson, born 1654; died 1716.

(11) iii. John, " Nov. ___,1654.

iv. Mercy

v. Priscilla, born Dec.___,1659; died Oct.24,1676.

(12) vi. Samuel, " April ____, 1661.

(13) vii. Christopher " _____, 1664.

John Allen died Sept. 30,1706, at the house of his son-in-

law Rowland Robinson. His will was proved March 16,1709. Samuel Allen, his son, was executor. In it he mentions:

His son Samuel.

His son John Allen's children,

John

Sarah

Elizabeth

Mercy

Mary

( This son John had removed to New Jersey and settled upon the land which his father had bought in 1667, at Woodbridge.)

His son Christopher

His daughter Elizabeth Tompkins

His daughter Mary Robinson.

His daughter Mercy Dunkin

His grand-daughter Mary Tompkins.

As Samuel, the son named as executor, was insane, administration was granted to Samuel's wife Elizabeth.

Death of Ralph Allen's first wife.

We are not permitted to know the name of the young English woman who married Ralph Allen in her own country and sailed across the Western ocean with him to establish a home in a new land. We do not even know her first name, but as the Name Mary is repeated in the families of all her sons it may be found that Mary was her name. Nor do we know where in England her home was, nor where nor when she was married. Nor can we tell where she died. We may assume it was in Rehoboth, and presumably not long before 1645. Left with four young children, in a new country, help and companionship were urgently needed, and, as was commonly the case in the early days of New England, the period of his widowership might not have been long.

# CHAPTER X.

## The youth of Jedediah Allen.

6 Jedediah Allen[2] (Ralph, Sr.,[1])

The first son of Ralph Allen, Sr., and Esther Swift, his wife, was Jedediah, born in Sandwich, Mass. According to the carefully made entry in the lost family Bible which once belonged to Jedediah, it is learned (see Chapter two):-

"Jedediah Allen the son of Ralph Allen (& Easter his wife) was born the third day of January one thousand six hundred forty six (1646) and was 58 yeares olde ye 3 day of ye 11 month (1704)."

At the time his father was undergoing the terrible persecutions of the colonial authorities, Jedediah was passing through his eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth years, and there is no doubt that the stirring scenes he saw, and the conversations he heard, made a deep impression upon him. That they moulded his character there is no question. Probably it is safe to assume they formed the most important influence upon a character which, in later years, is seen to have been strong and inflexible, with a deep trend to the spiritual affairs of life.

The differences which led the Allens of Sandwich to decline to attend the church services as early as 1651 undoubtedly prevented any church influence, even of a simple kind, from affecting young Jedediah during the first five years of his life. But even though the parents did not attend church services it may be safely assumed that the atmosphere of the home was deeply spiritual. During the second half decade of his life he must have conscious of the attempts being made by the colonial authorities to compel his parents to attend the established church, and became aware that his father and mother did not think of the matters of

the spirit as others did. The effect of this upon the young child's mind would undoubtedly instil a certain sense of independence and encourage the boy to think for himself.

When Jedediah was entering his teens his father was passing through the troublous time which the conversion to Quakerism entailed upon him, and it may well be seen that when the boy reached an age when he began to think for himself, he was ready to embrace the teachings of the Friends without reserve. Subsequent events show how loyal he was to those teachings, and what a prominent part he played in the development of the society, not only in Sandwich, but in New Jersey, into which state he removed when it was a young colony, governed directly by the King through a personally appointed Governor.

In the records of the town of Sandwich the first reference to Jedediah seems to be in a report of the ownership of land. In 1658 the town meeting appointed a committee to lay out the bounds of all the lands of the inhabitants of Sandwich, in order that a copy might be recorded with the Court in Plymouth. In the report of this committee ( which I have not seen ) Jedediah is said to be mentioned as the owner of five tracts of land in the Spring Hill district, with a house on the cartway that leads to Barnstable.

The Spring Hill section is located about three miles eastward of the village of Sandwich, and so far as one can now judge, the Allens all lived in that portion of the town. There the Quaker church was built and there its successor stands today. There the burial plot of the Quakers was located, as presented by William Allen, adjoining his house, and there, in peaceful quiet, with nothing to mark their graves the remains of those who were buried still lie, protected by a substantial fence, but scarcely known to be the cemetery of the early Quakers by the present inhabitants of the town.

As Jedediah was but twelve years old in 1658 when this committee

was appointed, it may seem strange that he should be listed as the owner of so much land. The explanation of it seems to me to be that, as intimated before, the hardships of the persecutions undergone by Ralph Allen,Sr., culminating with his journey with the banished Christison to Boston, his arrest and his imprisonment as inflicted by the Court there, so depleted his strength that he passed away before the Committee on land ownership made its report. That the ownership of property included a house undoubtedly shows that the family home descended to Jedediah, the first born of the second wife. If this supposition is warranted we find the young lad of twelve the potential head of a family consisting of himself, his brother Josiah, eleven years old, his sister Hester aged ten, and another sister,Experience, aged seven, with Ephraim, the youngest son, aged one. As nothing is subsequently known with definitness concerning Josiah, it is possible that he died young.

The next reference to Jedediah Allen is in the will of Jane Swift, the mother of Jedediah's mother, Esther, and widow of William Swift. The Will is as follows:-

"I Jone Swift of Sandwich being sicke of body but of perfect memory, do make my last Will. I do give unto Daniel Winges, his sons Samuel and John, a mare foal of a year old.

"Item, I give unto my grandchild Hannah Swift the old mare, if she be alive, if not, the next to her.

"Item, I give unto my two grandchild Experience Allen, a chist with drawers and my bible.

"Item, I give unto my two grandchildren Hannah Swift and Experience Allen all my linen and pewter to be equally divided between them.

"Item I give unto Mary Darby my wearing clothes.

"Item, I give unto Hannah Winge the Elder my best hat and forty shillings to her daughter, to be divided amongst them.

"Item, I gave unto Jedediah Allen and Experience Allen the one third part of my Estate, this house and garden being part of the one third; I give unto my son William's Children, each of them a mare foal; my debts being discharged and my funeral being paid, I give the rest of my Estate to my son William whom I make my Executor. I make John Vincent and Benjamin Hammond my overseers of this my will and I give to them twenty shillings apiece."

This will was attested by Jane Swift's mark. It was dated 8- 12- 1662, and was probated 3-3-1663. Her death may be reasonably fixed in 1663, and absence of reference to her daughter Esther indicates that the mother of Jedediah had passed away.

It may be well in considering the history of this young family, to remember that the grandmother lived to take care of them until Jedediah was seventeen, and, in addition to this it should be borne im mind that the Quakers took care of the children of their members who needed care, by putting them into other Quaker families where they received the same upbringing as was accorded to childdren of the family, and where they were under the watchful eyes of the members of the monthly meeting.

# CHAPTER ELEVEN.

## The Marriage of Jedediah Allen.

Jedediah Allen married Elizabeth Howland, of Duxbury, probably in 1668. She was the daughter of Henry Howland and his wife Mary Newland. The wife Mary died June 17,1674. Henry Howland's will was dated November 28,1670 and was proved March 8,1671.

Henry Howland was a brother of Arthur and John Howland, the latter being a Mayflower pilgrim. It has been said by a writer in The Boston Transcript's genealogical department that the three brothers were in Scrooby, England, in 1608, removed to Leyden, where they remained until migrating to New England. There is published a Howland Genealogy to which reference may be made. In the Transcript another writer states that the brother Humphrey of London, who left property to his three New England brothers by his will dated May 28,1646, was a brother and not the father, as has been stated. Henry Howland was the son (says this writer) of John Howland and Agnes Greenway of Wenton; that several of the sons of John and Agnes rose to prominence, among them being Rev. Richard Howland, bishop of Peterborough, who preached the funeral sermon of Mary, Queen of Scots. A brother of John was alderman of London. The father of this John was John Howland, of Newport Pond, Essex, England, whose will was proved April 12,1550.

Mary Newland, who married Henry Howland, was probably the sister of William Newland, who suffered with Ralph Allen,Sr., for his belief as a Quaker.

Henry Howland died[1]-.17-1671. His will was dated November 28, 1670, and contains mention, among other children, of Elizabeth, to whom he bequeathed one cow. The mother Mary Howland,died 6-17-1674, her will being dated May 8,1674, and witnessed by Ralph Allen. If we are correct in our presumption that Ralph Allen,Sr., passed away about 1658, this will must have been

witnessed by Ralph Allen, the son of George Allen. In the will she mentions her daughter Elizabeth Allen, to whom she gave one shilling.

## CHAPTER TWELVE.

### Jedediah Allen's life in Sandwich.

The records of the life which Jedediah Allen led in Sandwich are meager. The fact that he was a Quaker prevented him from becoming engaged in the activities of the town. The opportunities for that service naturally went to those who were in the favor of the colonial and church authorities. He is frequently mentioned in the records of the Friends' Monthly Meeting, but no record of these was kept until 1672, the first entry being of the date of April 25 of that year. That he was a discreet man may be inferred from an entry of the proceedings of that day. The Meeting appointed him on a committee to visit Susannah Turner,"who hath given way and is fallen into ye snare of ye Devil."

At a meeting of the Friends held 13-7-1672, Jedediah Allen and John Newland were ordered to get a book and take account of births of Friends' children and of Friends' marriages, and of their deaths from year to year, and to bring it to the next meeting so it could be recorded. This record, with other records of the Sandwich Monthly Meeting, both of the men and later of the women, are preserved in a fire proof vault at the Moses Brown School in Providence,R.I. The entries in this book of vital statistics are interesting and suggestive. The first entries made are those of the births of Jedediah's own children, and the quaint chirography is probably that of Jedediah himself.

When the Monthly Meeting learned of a case deserving help from other members of the society, it was customary to give aid in the form of a cow, and on 4-8-1672, at the Meeting held on that day a cow was given to Joseph Howland. Subscriptions were taken from the men present toward the cost of a cow, which at that time was about fifty shillings. Toward the cost of

the cow given to Joseph Howland Jedediah Allen gave six shillings. among other subscribers were William Allen, six shillings and his brother Ralph Allen, nine shillings.

It has heretofore been mentioned that the towns of Sandwich and Newport were the most important in the Quaker movement in New England. There was therefore much visiting between the Quakers of these two communities who attended the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, or who visited socially among the like minded people of the two towns. At the Meeting held 7-1-1673 Jedediah Allen and Caleb Allen were requested to mend the bad places in the roads to Rhode Island.

At the same meeting Jedediah Allen was authorized to pay John Fowler five shillings "for copying G. ff queries" and a copy of a letter. The first item was on account of a copy of the questions which George Fox, the Founder, sent to the Societies of Friends, seeking information concerning their activities, their organization, the keeping of their records, etc. The letter may have been that of the Annual Meeting in London, from whence it was the custom each year to issue a letter to all the churches.

When the Meeting convened 3-8-1673 Jedediah Allen agreed to mark out the way between Herring River and the high Wigwam river and Ralph Allen agreed to mend the way at Muddy River and at Mattepoisett.

By 1674 the society had grown so that it was necessary to enlarge the meeting house at Sandwich, and Jedediah, Ralph and William Allen were appointed a committee to see it was done.

There were frequent protests by the Friends to the Plymouth authorities, and at the Meeting of Friends held 1-11-1674, Ralph Allen and William Howland were appointed to go to Plymouth and see the Governor and inform of what words passed between those who were

recorded as non-townsmen, ( the Quakers from whom had been taken the privileges of citizens ) and the rest of the men of the town. Towards the expenses of these delegates Jedediah contributed one shilling.

At the town meeting at Sandwich on February 23,1675, it was voted to record the names of all those who could make it appear that they had a just right to the privileges of the town. Thus it was that the rights of citizenship were restored to Jedediah Allen, whose name appears in the list, together with the names of other Quakers who for seventeen years had been without representation in the town's affairs.

When the Meeting met 4-3-1677 Jedediah Allen and Hananiah Gaunt promised to mend the way between Sandwich and Cushnot, the modern spelling being Acushnet.

The Meeting held 7-7-1677 placed upon the shoulders of Jedediah the task of providing horses for the visiting Quakers who desired to travel farther, and this was to be done at the general expense.

It would be too much to expect, probably, that all domestic experiences should be happy, even among so good a people as the Quakers. An instance of a family jar is recorded in the minutes of 3-3-1678, when differences were reported between William Allen and his wife Priscilla. A committee was appointed to end these differences, and Jedediah Allen was a member of the Committee. The committee did diplomatic work and at the meeting held 7-4-1678 Priscilla acknowledged herself to be in the wrong.

When the General Meeting of Friends was held in Sandwich 22-1-1678-9, a paper was read from the Rhode Island Meeting of Friends, condemning George Dawson and his wife. To this a number of Quakers, including Jedediah Allen, subscribed their names.

As a result of the restoration of civil rights to the Quakers it

was possible for them to assume responsibilities in carrying on the town's affairs, and at a town meeting held April 6,1678 the town decided to make a series of improvements on two necks of land one lying northwesterly of the town called Town Neck, the other lying north of what is now called East Sandwich called Scorton Neck. A committee was appointed from the easterly end of the town to decide what should be done at Town Neck during the ten years next ensuing, and Jedediah Allen was of that committee. This may have been the original River and Harbor Committee of the United States.

Some differences having arisen between Jedediah Allen and John Joning ( as the records have it; possible Jennings ) over fencing some land, and these differences having been taken before the Men's Meeting of Friends, Joning was reported as not being willing to any determination for more than one year, and at a later meeting this was not considered satisfactory by Jedediah, and more will be heard of it.

The foregoing meeting was on 7-12-1678, and at the same meeting Jedediah was appointed to be helpful in ending a difference between William Allen and Shubael Joone.

When the Men's Meeting of 7-1-1679 was held the members considered the state of Francis Allen concerning Truth. It is difficult for those who are not skilled in the terminology of the society of Friends at that time, to determine precisely may be meant by certain statements which are found in their records. It may be supposed that Francis Allen ( who was a son of George Allen, the head of the house who settled Sandwich in 1637, and therefore a brother of William Allen) had allowed his practice of the teaching of the Quakers to lose its influence in his daily behavior, and it was thought desirable to bring him back to a better understanding

of his duty. The record then reads "and William Allen and Jedediah Allen, having a sorrow in their house to speak to Francis, were desired by Friends to do so." The meaning of this is not quite clear, but it may be supposed that William, the brother, and Jedediah, possibly a cousin, were grieved over the conduct of their relative.

Before the Men's Meeting on 4-2-1679, Jedediahs' difference with John Jennings over the fencing of some land came up again. Jedediah declared he was dissatisfied with John Jenning's unwillingness to settle their difference for more than one year, and desired that further consideration should be given, considering that it savoured of that spirit which is not willing to submit to the order of the gospel in committing the ending of differences to the brethren.

On 7-9-1679 William Allen and Jedediah Allen were appointed to have the "ordering and oversight" of the work of finishing the meeting house. At the same meeting William and Jedediah were appointed to find out of John Easton and Dorcas Perry if they were clear of any other arrangement which would interfere with their proposed marriage.

The Meeting of 6-12-1679 appointed Jedediah to see Lydia Hambleton concerning her condition.

Robert Gifford and Sarah Wing had announced their intentions of marriage, and the meeting of 5-1-1680 ordered Jedediah to see them and inquire as to "clearance."

When the Meeting of 2-2-1680 was held Jedediah reported a difference between him and Israel Gaunt, and asked for Friends to end it.

It was evidently the desire of the Quakers to stand well in the estimation of their fellow townsmen, and not to be considered as negligent of their duties to their brethren. The Meeting of 7-3-1680 appointed Jedediah and William Allen to clear the Friends of responsibility for Thomas Johnson coming to the town. This was, we

assume, because Johnson had become a charge upon the town, and the Quakers did not think they were at fault in not doing all they ought to relieve his condition.

On 1-7-1630 Isreal Gaunt told the Meeting he would not accept the settlement of the difference between him and Jedediah Allen by Friends, and Ralph and Jedediah were appointed to do what was necessary about Thomas Johnson. It will be noted the references to Ralph Allen in the minutes of the Men's Meeting do not call him Sr. nor Jr., but imply there was but one, and as Ralph Allen, the son of George was living at the times these references are made, it is proof that Ralph Allen,Sr., the father of Jedediah must have passed away. Had he been living in Sandwich he surely would have been prominent in the Meeting.

The Meeting held 1-8-1680 appointed six friends to settle the difference between Israel Gaunt and Jedediah Allen. From the size of the committee we may assume that the difference was of a serious kind.

On 4-1-1681 Jedediah Allen was appointed on a committee to arrange the sale of Robert Harper's house to William Allen.

The records of 3-4-1681 contain a long address to the General Court protesting against reports which had been made about the Friends, and a large number of the Friends signed it.

The orderly behavior of Friends in their meetings is a matter of common knowledge. The silent meetings were usual. Therefore when to silent communion with the Deity was broken by irreverant people it was a subject of grave concern. Some of the young people did not share the respect for the meeting which was held by their elders and there were some disturbances in the meetings. 1-5-1681 a meeting considered the matter, and Jedediah was of the committee which had spoken to young Daniel Wing. The committee reported that Daniel

saw no evil in speaking in meeting, nor in going out. Thus the youth are ever scandalizing the more conservative opinions of the aged. At the same meeting Jedediah and William Allen were asked to learn from Francis Allen why he did not attend meeting. At the next meeting they reported that Francis' answer was that he was "weak in body but in unity of mind with Friends."

Thomas Johnson did not succeed in mending his condition, and at the Meeting 2-7-1681 a contribution was taken to aid him, and Jedediah Allen gave ten shillings. At the same meeting Jedediah reported a difference with Peter Gaunt, and one wonders if this was an outgrowth of the difficulty he as having with Israel Gaunt.

By the next year the Israel Gaunt matter came to a head, and the society of Friends withdrew fellowship from him "because of his wrong spirit and practice in refusing to settle his differences with Jedediah Allen." This action was ratified at the Men's and the Women's Meetings on 1-7-1682., The record was signed by the members of the Meetings. Among the signers were George Allen and Hannah, his wife, Jedediah Allen and Elizabeth Allen, his wife, Francis Allen and Mary, his wife, William Allen and Priscilla, his wife, and Ralph Allen. Nowhere in the records of Sandwich do we find the name of the wife of Ralph Allen the son of George. In the list that signed this declaration there is a woman signer who is not accounted for unless she be the wife of Ralph. Susannah Allen signed the withdrawal of fellowship, and I am pursuaded she was the wife of Ralph., and later another similar inference will be spoken of.

On 1-10-1682 William Allen and Jedediah Allen were two of a committee of four Friends to speak to Peter Gaunt about the conduct of his son Israel.

On 6-2-1683 another instance of need was reported for a person whose name is not legible, and at the next meeting it was reported

that a cow had been bought for fifty shillings, and on the subscription list of those who paid for the cow is the name of Jedediah, who gave five shillings.

A little case of church discipline came before the Meeting on 3-6-1683. It is described thus in the record;-

"There being some oration to speak something concerning Mathew Joane: Ralph Allen declared that he heard Mathew Joane say that S.W. made a noyse in meeting like a bitch suckling of her whelps" and William Allen and Jedediah were asked to speak to Mathew about it.

On 1-12-1683 a contribution was taken to pay for some books. Possibly these were books for recording the affairs of the society. Such books were made in Boston, and similar books bought by other churches cost four pounds. Toward this fund Jedediah Allen gave s six shillings.

Under the date 5-4-1685 appears the last reference to Jedediah Allen in the Sandwich Men's Meeting. Probably he had already removed to New Jersey, and had returned to Sandwich on business and attended this meeting. The record states:-

"Also Jedediah Allen being at this meeting hath given his books to Friends of our meeting and one of them is titled "Friends to take Warning of soduring ( subduing ?) Spirits", Stephen Crisp ye author. Ye other book: William Gibson the author its title is _____." The recorder of the minutes evidently intended to get the title and insert it, but this was not done.

It was the custom for Friends who were present at a wedding to sign the record as witnesses, the men signing in one column and the women signing in another. At a wedding held 25-7-1676 there appears the signatures of William Allen and Priscilla Allen, his wife, Jedediah Allen and Elizabeth, his wife, and Ralph Allen ( who was the

son of George ) and a Sus annah Allen. As no other Allens happened to sign this record, it is inferred that Susannah was the wife of Ralph Allen.

The las t wedding at which Jedediah signed as a witness was 28-8-1682.

These fragmentary minutes, referring, for the most part, to insignificant affairs of simple lives, may seem to the casual reader to possess too little interest to warrant transcribing. Perhaps there may be no casual reader. If not, then no apology will be necessary. Should there be one, however, he will note upon reflection that a brief though trivial record of one's ancestors, living two hundred and seventy seven years ago, is worth preserving. In addition to the personal interest in these notes which should be felt by the descendants of the people whose goings in and coming outs are here chronicled, there may be an interesting sidelight thrown upon the lives of the early colonists, who cleared that we might sow, who suffered that we might enjoy a greater degree of liberty than did they, and without whose existence there could have been no life for us who have lived in richer and fuller times.

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

### Jedediah Allen removes to New Jersey.

The removal of Jedediah Allen to New Jersey was an important event in his life. In Sandwich he was not prominent in the town's affairs, as his name is seldom mentioned. But in New Jersey he proved himself to be the possessor of talents which immediately called him into public life.

The exact date of his removal to Monmouth County is not recorded, but it seems that he may have been an inhabitant before he purshased land.

With method which was admirable he made a return to the authority,- a "List of Names of Jedediah Allen's of Neversink's family formerly imported." This list appears on page 70 of volume XXI of New Jersey Archives, and the record itself is on folio 236 of New Jersey Deeds, Liber A, in the office of the Secretary of State in Trenton. At a later date he made another return, a little more complete in detail. The second record appears on page 77 of Vol. XXI of New Jersey Archives, and on folio 305, Liber A., New Jersey Deeds. The second return is headed as follows:-

"A record of the births of the children of Jedediah Allen and Elizabeth Allen his wife, of Shrewsbury, borne unto them in Sandwich in Plymouth Collony in New England and transported himself, his wife and ten children into this place of East Jersey."

The list of his children, with the dates of their births are given later, and are copied from this return.

Hoppin says in his "Making of Smith" in the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, ( but upon what evidence I have not learned ) that Jedediah removed from Sandwich to Rhode Island before he went to Shrewsbury. It may be noted that it was in November of 1683 that Jedediah bought his first land in New Jer-

sey, and that also in the third month of 1683 the youngest of his ten children was born in Sandwich. It does not seem likely that he acquired a residence in Rhode Island between those dates.

It was November 8,1683 when Jedediah Allen made the first tracable move which, before it was finished, was to lead him to remove to New Jersey.

Charles the Second gave his brother James, the Duke of York, the territory containing New Jersey, on March 12,1663-4, and it was taken from the Dutch, the possession of it by the English being confirmed by the treaty of Breda in 1667.

James transferred New Jersey to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret on June 23 and 24,1664. On February 10,1664-5, the new Lords Proprietors signed an instrument giving "The Concessions and Agreements of the Lords Proprietors of New Jersey." A representative government was created and liberty of conscience accorded.

Philip Carteret, the brother of Sir George, was made Governor. Upon his arrival in New York july 29,1664, he learned that Governor Nichols had, in ignorance of the charter to Berkeley and Carteret, confirmed the purchase from the Indians by a party from Long Island, of a tract of land which led to the settlement of Middletown and Shrewsbury.

An election was had, and the first assembly convened in 1668.

It was during this eventful period in the history of New Jersey, that Jedediah Allen, undoubtedly influenced by the fact that the inhabitants of the new colony had been granted liberty of conscience, removed from Sandwich to Shrewsbury.

Job Almy, of Portsmouth,R.I., sold to Jedediah Allen, of Sandwich, in New Plymouth, a share of land, divided and undivided, in Shrewsbury, East Jersey. It is a part of the land records preserved at the Newport Historical Society in Rhode Island. In the

record as filed in New Jersey deeds it is set forth as "excepting a house lot near the meeting house and a piece of meadow sold by John Chamnes, and the great lot, already divided, adjoining the land of Bartholomew West's children."

However Jedediah was not the first of the Sandwich Allens to buy land in New Jersey. John Allen, possibly a son of John and a grandson of George, with Robert Taylor, purchased a share of land among the original purchasers named in 1667 from Rhode Island. This statement is found in Edwin Salter's "History of Monmouth County". The price paid was three pounds.

John Jenkins, of Sandwich, was one of the original purchasers in 1667, but did not settle in New Jersey, but did not sold his share to George Allen of Sandwich. John Jenkins also bought a share with William Shattuck, of whom we shall hear of later in connection with Jedediah Allen's son Henry. George Allen also had a share of land in 1670.

It was a little over two years before the ability of Jedediah Allen began to be recognized by his neighbors and he was called into public life. He was elected a deputy to the General Assembly to represent the town of Shrewsbury April 6,1686, and met with the other delegates at Perth Amboy. On September 16,1692, he was again elected a deputy. On August 27,1700, Jedediah sat as one of the Justices at the session of the Grand Jury of Monmouth County, and was a Justice at the Court of Sessions at Middletown in March,1701.

During the residence of Jedediah Allen in New Jersey he acquired large holdings of land, including these:-

November 13,1686, he bought from Thomas Leeds three acres on Rumson's Neck, formerly owned by Job Almy.

October 28.1687 a patent was issued to him for 410 acres in Monmouth County, "part as headland for himself,wife and children, part

as an old settler or patentee."

November 10,1687, the Proprietors of East Jersey granted to Jedediah Allen,Gent.,"( in right of Clement Masters ) land in the new purchase called passequenacqua in 2nd co., 100 acres." This land he sodd April 2, 1702, to Peter Wilson, of Freehold. On September 10,1706, another tract in Freehold was sold by Jedediah to James Wilson, of Middletown, for two hundred and fifty pounds.

July 13,1688, Nicholas Browne, of Shrewsbury, filed a caveat against granting to Jedediah Allen a patent for thirty acres of land at Shrewsbury Neck, and the same day he filed a bond to Governor Hamilton to sue Jedediah Allen for trespass and judgment.

October 1,1701, Governor Andrew Hamilton issued a patent to Jedediah for one hundred acres in any unappropriated tract.

March 28,1690, James Johnston, of Monmouth County, deeded to Jedediah Allen one-tenth of one forty-eighth share in East Jersey, bought of Robert Barclay, of Urie, Government of East Jersey, April 22, 1684.

May 25,1691, Jedediah sold to Robert Dennis and his wife, Sarah Howland, land in Shrewsbury, or in Monmouth County. Sarah Howland Dennis and Elizabeth Howland Allen were sisters. Robert Dennis passed away soon after that, his will having been proved July 2,1691, and he bequeathed the 150 acres he bought of Jedediah to his eldest son Robert when he becomes of age.

In 1695 Jedediah Allen was a Trustee of the Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting.In June,1697, a patent was granted to Jedediah for eighty-three acres of land in Shrewsbury.

May 12,1699, Samuel Webb, of the Barbadoes, deeded to Jedediah two hundred and forty acres along the road to Tinton Falls.

January 10,1700, a patent was granted to Jedediah Allen, of Shrewsbury, gentleman, for one hundred and fifty-eight acres.

June 7,1701, Jedediah received one hundred and six acres, as

he held one-fortieth of one-twenty-fourth share of the province. This was a part of his second division.

October 14,1701, he received two hundred and forty-one acres.

August 28,1701, he received four hundred acres.

These items in which the acreage is given total 1632 acres. In addition to these there were a number of items in which the acreage is not given.

But Jedediah Allen did other things of more importance than the accumulation of land. Let another chapter be written on his service as a justice and as a legislator.

## Chapter Fourteen.

### Jedediah Allen as a Justice.

The people of the new territory found burdensome the taxation laid upon them in order that the machinery of government by the English Crown through governors appointed from London could be supported. As the land was cheap and easily acquired in large tracts they were particularly troubled by the imposition of a tax on land called the quit rent. Opposition against it was of an outspoken nature. Resistance even took the nature of force. To sit as a justice in cases in which the imposition of the tax and its collection formed the cause for action, would be but difficult for a man like Jedediah Allen, who not only had acquired great tracts of land himself, and was therefore hard hit by the levy of the quit rent, but he was of the people who like him were most objectionably affected by the tax. It was an unpopular measure and the people would have none of it. Yet Jedediah was on the bench adjudging such cases, and undoubtedly endeavoring to have the law enforced.

It was in 1700 and 1701 that these cases were being tried, and it must have been a trying time for Jedediah in more senses than one. So high did the feeling of the inhabitants run, that it is recorded that a mob stormed the Court, seized the justices, the attorney general, the clerk of the Court and the sheriff and held them as prisoners several days.

An account of another trial in which Jedediah Allen sat as a justice is quoted from New Jersey Archives, Vol. II., pp. 362-366.

"Proceedings of the Court of Sessions of Monmouth County, at Middletown, relative to the putting sundry officials under guard.

"At a Court of Sessions held for ye County of Monmouth at

Middletown in ye County aforesd & province of East Jersey March 25,1701.

"Being present

Coll. Andrew Hamilton Governour
Lewis Morris Esq.) of ye Governour's Councill
Sam Leonard )
Jedediah Allen ) Justices
Sam Dennis )

"The Court being opened one Moses Butterworth who was accused of piracy ( had confessed yt he did sail wth Capt William Kidd in his last voyage when he came from ye East Indies & went into Boston with him ) & was bound to make his appearance at this Court yt he might be examined & disposed of according to his Majties orderath sd Butterworth was called & made his appearance& when ye Court was examining him one Samll Willet In holder said yt ye Governour and Justices had no authority to hold Court & yt he would break it up & accordingly went down staiersto a Company of men then in arms & sent up a Drummer one Thomas Johnson into ye Court who beat upon his drum & severall of ye Company came up with their Armes & clubs wch together with ye Drum beating Continually made such a noise ( notwithstanding open proclamations made to be silent & keep ye Kings peace ) yt ye Courtcould not examine ye Prisoner at the Barr & when ther was as ye Court Judged bwtwixt 30 & 40 men come up into ye Court some with their Armes & some with Clubs two persons viz: Benjamin Borden & Richard Borden attempted to rescue ye prisoner at ye Barr & did take hold on him by ye armes & about ye midle & forct him from ye Barr, ye Constable and undersherriff by ye Command of ye Court apprehended ye sd Borden upon which severall of ye persons in ye Court assaulted ye Constable and undersherriff the Drum still beating & ye people throng ing up staires wth their armes ) & Rescued ye two Bordens upon which ye Justices & Kings Attorney Generall of the province after

commanding ye Kings peace to be kept & and no heed being given thereto drew their swords and endeavored to Retake ye prisoners & apprehend some of ye persons Concerned in ye Rescus but was resisted & assaulted themselves & ye Examination of ye Prisoner torn in pieces & in ye scufle both Richard Borden & Benj. Borden were wounded but ye Endeavours of ye Court were not Effectual in re-taking ye prisoner for he made his escape and the people viz: Capt. Saftie Grover, Richard Borden, Benj. Borden, Obadiah Holmes, Obediah Browne, Nicholas Stephens, George Cooke, Benj. Cook, Richare Osborne, Samll Willet, Joseph West, Garret Bowler, Garrett Wall, James Bollen, Samll foreman, Willm Mutee, Jonathan Stout, James Stout, Willm Hendrickes, John Bray, Willm Smith, Gershom Mott, George Allen, John Cox, Abner Hewght, John Vaughan, Elisha Lwrence, Zebulon Clayton, James Grover, Junr, Richard Davis, Jeremiah Ewington, Joseph Ashton with others to ye number of about one hundred persons did traytorously seize ye Governour, & ye Justices the Kings Attorney Generall & ye undersherriff & ye Clerk of ye Court & kept them close prisoners under a guard from tuesday ye 25th March till ye 29th of ye same month & then Released them."

## Chapter Fifteen.

### Jedediah Allen as a Legislator.

Twice, at least, Jedediah Allen served as a Deputy from Shrewsbury to the General Assembly. His work during the constructive period of building a new state in the sparsely settled country of New Jersey does not appear upon the Archives of the Colony. From what is known of him it can be safely said that he appreciated the needs of the people and endeavored to meet them. His first term was apparently in 1686. He was again elected in 1692. There is in the Archives of New Jersey evidence that Jedediah Allen, if he did not actually serve as a Deputy at a later date, was in full touch with the political affairs of the Colony.

Under the administration of Lord Cornbury the General Assembly refused to provide certain sums of money requested by him, and he showed his displeasure by dissolving the Assembly. Cornbury was a grandson of the illustrious Lord Chancellor Clarendon, but possessed none of the virtue of his great grandfather. His appointment as Governor was unfortunate. His administration provoked detestation and received abhorrance. His behavior was trifling, mean and extravagant. He was finally removed by the Queen because of the complaints made by the subjects in New Jersey.

Jedediah Allen boldly criticized Lord Cornbury, feeling that his conduct provoked contempt and excited indignation. Acting upon Cornbury's orders, Attorney General Griffith went before the Grand Jury, sitting at Burlington in May,1705, asking for two indictments against Allen. His reason was stated to be because he had been "uttering seditious words of and concerning Lord Cornbury." One indictment was asked because Allen said "that the Assembly could have done their business well enough, but that the Governor dissolved it, which he was satisfied was because they would not give him money

enough." The other indictment was sought because Allen was charged with having said "that Colonel Morris was dismissed from being of the Council by my Lord, but that it was more than my Lord had power to do."

The Grand Jury refused to vote the indictments. Thereupon, at the request of Cornbury, who smarted under the bold criticism of Allen, the Attorney General filed information against Allen, the charge being couched almost in the words of the requested indictments. Allen, bein charged, pleaded not guilty. What became of the case later is not in the record.

It may be presumed that Allen was a member of the Assembly when he uttered the criticism against the Governor. Had he been a private citizen it may be presumed the royal governor would not have condescend- to be annoyed by his attacks.

## Chapter Sixteen.

### Jedediah Allen's Visit to Nantucket.

In the library of the Pennsylvania there is a volume entitled "The Making of Smith", written by a well known genealogist, Mr. C.H. Hoppin, for T. Guilford Smith, D.D.. of Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Smith's ancestry ran back into Jedediah Allen's family, and the volume contains much of interest to the Allens. From it I take the liberty of quoting a chapter describing an activity of Jedediah's connected with his religious life. It relates to a visit to the Island of Nantucket made in 1702 by a representative body of Quakers, made up from a number of centers of Quaker organizations. In using this story in full I am doing more than showing the part in it which was taken by our ancestor. The part played by him is typical of the parts which were played by all the Quaker Allens in their various communities. He stands as a type of all of them. His thoughts were theirs. His acts would be duplicated by them. So in this story we have a cross section of the Quaker life of the time, and are better able to vizualize our ancestors bu reading it.

"On the Island of Nantucket the Society of Friends, though made up of few members in the early time, still exemplified the Quaker custom of care and foresight in the recording, for the pleasure and information of future generations, of such items of personal and social events as were of moment. Among such records,as are still extant, is a book in which are written the names of all the visiting friends, whether Ministers or other public and prominemt advocates of the Society, and their companions, and even the chance visitors who came to the Island on private business or socially. This book records all such visitations from 1664 to 1847 and also gives the times of the visits, This list is entitled "Names of Ministers of the Society of Friends and their companions who visited Nantucket, 1664-1847." In this record we find the

evidence of the visit to the Island in 1702 of a small party of Friends, the names of whom appear in full, to-wit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "1702:- | Jedediah Allen, | New Jersey |
| | Thomas Cornell | Rhode Island |
| | John Richardson | Old England |
| | James Bates | Virginia |
| | Jacob Mott | Rhode Island |
| | Susanna Freeborn | Rhode Island |
| | Peleg Slocum | Dartmouth. |

"Simple, brief record though it seems, we have been led to inquire what was the occasion of this visit of this little company of Friends, and especially as to Jedediah Allen's presence in it. Did he, while under the displeasure of Lord Cornbury, who had caused an indictment to be issued against Jedediah Allen for the latter's apt criticisms of his Lordship's act in dissolving the New Jersey Colonial Assembly, seek escape from the Governor's wrath in sequestered Nantucket?"

It should be here pointed out the Mr. Hoppin has not quite coordinated the dates of Jedediah's activities. He visited Nantucket in 1702, while Lord Cornbury did not ask for an indictment against him until 1705. Nor have we seen that it was characteristic of Jedediah to run away from opposition. But we may permit Mr. Hoppin to continue his story.

"Connecticut soil, much nearer to New Jersey, would have better served Jedediah as a temporary asylum. So we must needs seek another reason for that Nantucket journey, The secret of it lies in the names of the other members of the company; and that its cause was the cause of religion seems apparent. It was in 1700 that that ardent young evangelist of the English Friends, John Richardson, set out from London to bring cheer and stimulation to the Friends in America.

Sailing on the 17th day of the 9th month, he arrived at Maryland, after stopping at the Barbadoes, on the fifth of the 8th month, 1701, He travelled into Virginia, and there met with James Bates, whose name we have just seen is on the Nantucket visitors' record. Together they held various meetings. They travelled about to all the settlements. Then entering Pennsylvania, they tarried and being well received, carried on the religious campaign upon which they had now well determined. Ere long they visited West Jerseyand and held meetings at the various Friends' meeting houses. Crossing the state eastward into New York. In New Jersey, it can scarcely be doubted, among the Friends to welcome and entertain them, were those prominent Friends and citizens Jedediah Allen, his son Nathan, and his brothers and sisters at Shrewsbury. Jedediah, then a member of the Colonial Assembly, was a leading man among the Friends, and naturally among the first to be looked to on such an occasion as the visit of love and good work of Richardson and Bates. We know not how long these tourists remained in New Jersey; but, as Richardson has left record, they continued from New York to Rhode Island by water, arriving there in the mild season of 1702. Whether Jedediah Allen went to Rhode Island with them in the same boat we are not advised: he probably did so. However he arrived at Rhode Island in due time and next appears on Nantucket. That he renewed old acquaintances in Newport (?) his former home, we almost believe. Richardson had meetings there and then was moved to visit Nantucket, going, with his companions,to Dartmouth from whence Peleg Slocum took them in his sloop to Nantucket. The reason of this journey over the treacherous shoals to the outlying island, and the experiences of these visitors there, is all finely told by John Richardson who has left an account of it. To this personal narrative of his we now best resort. It is found in a little yellowed book, leather bound, print-

ed , and preserved in the Watkinson library, Hartford, Conn., and entitled:-

"An Account of the Life of that Ancient Servant of Jesus Christ, John Richardson. Giving a relation of many of his Trials and Exercises in his Youth, and his Services in the Work of the Ministry in England, Ireland and America, etc. London: 1759."

"It was with me when on Rhode Island to visit Nantucket, where there were but very few Friends. ------. We landed safe, and as we went up an ascent we saw a great many people looking towards the Sea, for great Fear had possessed them, that our Sloop was a French Sloop loaded with men and Arms who were coming to invade the Island. I held out my arms andtold them I knew not of any worse arms than these on Board.

" They said they were glad it was no worse, for they had intended to have alarmed the Island, it being a time of war.. I told the good-like people, for so they appeared to me, that Peleg Slocum, near Rhode Island, was Master of the Sloop and that we came to visit them in the love of God, if they would be willing to let us have some meetings amongst them. They behaved themselves very courteously towards us and said they thought we might.

"We then enquired for Nathaniel Starbuck, who we understood was in some degree convinced of the Truth, and having Directions to his House, we went thither and I told him, we made bold to come to his House, and if he was free to receive us we would stay a little with him, but if not we would go elsewhere for we heard that he was a seeking religious man, and such chiefly we were come to visit: He said We were very welcome. And by this time came in his Mother Mary Starbuck who the Islanders esteemed as a Judge among them for little of moment was done there without her, as I under-

stood.

At first Sight of Her it sprang in my Heart- to this Woman is the Everlasting Love of God. I looked upon her as a Woman that bare some sway in the Island, and so I said and that truly, We are come in the Love of God to visit you, if you are willing to let us have some meetings among you: She said She thought we m might. The next consideration was Where shall this meeting be? She paused a while and then said I think at our House, I from thence gathered that she had an Husband, for I thought the word our carried in it some Power besides her own, and I presently found he was with us. I then made my observation on him; and he appeared not a Man of mean parts, but she so far exceeded Him in soundness of judgement, Clearness of Understanding and an elegant way of expressing herself, and that not in an affected strain, but very natural to her, that it tended to lessen the Quadifications of her Husband.

"The meeting being agreed on and Care taken as to the appointment of it, we parted, and I lay down to try if I could get any Sleep --- but Sleep vanished away from me, and I got up and walkd to and fro in the woods until the Meeting was mostly gathered, I was under a very great load in my Spirit, but the occasion of it was hid from me, but I saw it my place to go to meeting, the order of which was ~~that~~ such, in all the Parts thereof I had not seen the like before;the large and bright rubbed room was set with suitable Seats or Chairs, the Glass Windows taken out of the Frames and many Chairs placed without very conveniently, so that I did not see anything wanting, according to the Place, but something to stand on for I was not free to set my feet upon the fine cane Chair lest I should break it.

"I am the more particular in this exact and exemplary Order than in some other things, for the Seats both within and without

Doors, were so placed that the Faces of the People were towards the Seats where the Publick Friends sat, and when so set, they did not look or gaze in our Faces, as some I think are apt to do, which in my thoughts bespeaks an unconcerned Mind. The Meeting being thus gathered and Set down in this orderly and ample manner, (although there were but very few bearing our Name in it ) it was not long before the mighty power of the Lord began to work, and in my companion James Bates especially did appear in Testimony in the fore part thereof. I sat a considerable time in the Meeting before I before could see my Way clear to say anything, until the Lord's Heavenly Power raised me and set me upon my feet as if one had lifted me up, and what I had first in Commission to speak was in the words of Christ to Nicodemus, viz: Except a Man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God. As I was thus opened and delivering these Things with much more than I can remember, the Great Woman I felt for most of an hour together, fought and strove against the Testimony, sometimes looking up in my Face with a pale and then a more ruddy Complexion; but the Strength of the Truth increased and the Lord's Mighty Power began to Shake the People within and without Doors; but she was looked upon as a Deborah by these People, was loth to lose her outside religion or the appearance thereof.

"When she could no longer contain, she submitted to the Power of Truth, and the Doctrines thereof, and lifted up her Voice and wept. Oh, the Universal Cry and Brokenness of Heart and Tears were wonderful. From this time I do not remember one word that I spoke in Testimony, it was enough that I could keep upon the True Bottom, and not be carried away with the Stream above my Measure. I remember Peleg Slocum said after this meeting that the like he never was at, for he thought the Inhabitants of the Island were shaken, and most of the People convinced of the

Truth. However a great Convincement there was that day. Mary Starbuck was one of the number and in a short time after received a Publick Testimony as did also her son Nathaniel." ******

Mr. Hoppin continues:-

"At this time, when Jedediah Allen was on Nantucket, some of his wife's relatives were there. Her cousin, Desire Howland, of Plymouth, had married John Gorham, and their son Shubael Gorham, with his wife and children, had been at Nantucket some years. From the well-known inclinations of the Howland family toward Quakerism we may safely infer that Jedediah Allen's second cousin by marriage, Shubael Gorham, was also at Richardson's meeting. Shubael's wife was Puella Hussey, whose people were all Friends in Nantucket, her father, Stephen, having been one of the first Friends on the Island.

"John Richardson returned to the mainland and ventured his mission into Massachusetts, retracing his steps to Philadelphia, and thence to London. Jedediah Allen well knew his way back to New Jersey, and may be understood to have journeyed homward alone, probably, after having remained on the Island after Richardson's departure."

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.

Another estimate of Jedediah Allen.

From a sketch of the Quakers of the Cape, Mrs. H.B.Ranson being the author, we take an estimate of Jedediah Allen, which is appreciative:-

"Among the first to subscribe to the tenets of George Fox in the Bay colony, was Ralph Allen, of Sandwich. His example was speedily followed by so many other heads of families, that Holder wrote back to the Society in England, "Sandwich and Newport are the strongholds of the faith."

"Like all notable converts, Ralph Allen and his brothers,(?), were singled out for every known form of persecution. As we read their story we think the orthodox Christians of Plymouth must have lain awake nights to think up new schemes of annoyance and plunder. They were fined until there was no property left. The very kettle in which was cooked their corn meal mush was levied upon. They were imprisoned, whipped and put into the stocks but they never retracted. Their families, wives and children, were reduced to most pitiable straits, wanting everything that makes life endurable; but the children grew to manhood and womanhood disciplined as only poverty can discipline, to serve with honor the colony that had done its best to crush them.

" Sandwich is to-day one of the picturesque towns of the Bay. Sheltered by that encircling arm of the Cape, it escapes those blasting Atlantic storms, which sweep so mercilessly upon the exposed coast. Its wide streets, overarched by elms, its old time houses, the liesurely walk and conversation of its towns people, mark it as one of those fortunate places which has spent its little day of turmoil and distraction, and has now fallen into the placid idleness of old age.

"In 1658 the town lay in an irregular line along the Barn-

stable road a mile inland from the Bay. It was but a cluster of rough or hewn log dwellings, backed by dense primeval forests. Each little rectaggular roof-tree set in its own small clearing, surrounded by a wider area of slashings. The meeting house, only distinguishable from the other buildings by the absence of a chimney, dominated the settlement. At Spring Hill, just above the salt marshes, a number of Quaker families had holdings, and here several families of Allens lived, among them Ralph. It was at Spring Hill in 1646 that the fifth child of the family of Ralph Allen was born, --------, Jedediah, whose youth and early manhood were to be so darkly shadowed by the cruel persecutions of his parents.

"On the accession of Charles the Second the authorities of Massachusetts were informed that the King was disposed to relieve the Quakers, and it would be well to make a general jail delivery. This was done, and Ralph Allen was released from Boston jail, where he had lain for five months, suffering cold and hunger, and every intolerable annoyance of vermin. We may be sure these things sank deep into the hearts of the children of that oppressed people. Jedediah was now twelve years of age, capable of forming a pretty fair judgment of men and affairs, and if, in after years, when he sat upon the bench, he leaned over to mercy's side, putting the spirit of Divine law ablove the letter of human law, it was because of those ineffacable recollections of his childhood, when injustice, inhumanity and superstition were the interpretation of the word of the living God."

"The disciples of George Fox naturally had little esteem for learning. To read and write, to know the multiplication tables, to be able to cast up accounts, represented the whole circle of the sciences, and this much Jedediah Allen learned of his Quaker tutor.

It was his entire equipment for those responsible duties which he afterward assumed. But his sterling common sense was never at fault. He early saw the advantages to be derived from an investment in the provinces of the Jerseys. No government had as yet been established there. Land was cheap, the soil fertile. Its proximity to New Amsterdam on the one aide, and the Quaker town of Philadelphia on the other, seemed to combine the business possibilities of one with the social life of the other in a very attractive manner. In 1683 he bought a tract of unappropriated land near Shrewsbury, which was the first move toward a proprietaryship and final settlement there. He had with other Friends left the Cape and had taken refuge in Rhode Island, but their tarrying there was of short duration. The flattering reports from Friends already settled in the Jerseys seemed to those oppressed and long-suffering people like tidings from a new Canaan.

"Jedediah, his wife Elizabeth Howland, with their ten children, accompanied by a large number of members of the Society, gathered up their few belongings and fared forth to the land of promise.

"Shrewsbury, a little settlement on the creek of the same name, had in 1670 a sufficient number of resident Friends to warrant an organization- the members meeting at the houses of different members until 1672 when they built a meeting house.

"To this little community Jedediah and his party found their way. They were welcomed with outstretched hands, for the fame of the leader had preceded them, and the Society was greatly strengthened, both spiritually and financially, by that goodly accession to its membership.

"Jedediah, with his strong common sense, his honesty and reputation for plain speaking and square dealing, was soon a leader of men in this new settlement. He was elected Justice of the Peace

for 1700 and 1701, in a time when smuggling and piracy were winked at by the Government. Jedediah Allen was not a man to deal lieniently with these offenders, however well they were shielded by those in authority.

"As one of the proprietors, Jedediah concurred in the surrender of all powers of the Government of the Jerseys, which the proprietors supposed were vested in themselves. And in 1702 Queen Ann appointed Lord Cornbury as Governor of New Jersey, thus connecting the two provinces into one.

"On his arrival the Governor convened the Assembly to meet at Perth Amboy, Jedediah being one of the members,

"To the close of his life in 1711 Jedediah Allen constantly served his country or the community, and from member of the Assembly to Roadmaster, every duty was performed honestly and faithfully. He withstood the encroachments of Lord Cornbury with a spirit worthy of Hampden, and won from the Governor and his aristocratic party in consequence, a bitter personal dislike. He was one of the petitioners for the removal of Lord Cornbury, and was largely responsible for accomplishing that measure. His religion subjected him to many annoyances from his enemies, but he held to the end of his life what he valued most of all, the entire confidence of the people; and his epitaph should have been the words of the greatest apostle:'I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.' "

From the "Descendants of Thomas French" we quote:-

"As an elder and minister he (Jedediah Allen ) was highly regarded by Friends. A notable quarterly meeting was held in his orchard at Shrewsbury. He was frequently a representative in Yearly meeting at Burlington and Philadelphia. He signed the protest against George Keith in 1692. He was one of the trustees of the Friends Meeting House in Shrewsbury. In 1688 he visited New England Friends on a preaching tour, and in 1703 made a similar visitation along the New Jersey coast."

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

The children of Jedediah Allen.

In Liber A, East Jersey Deeds reproduced on page 77 of Vol. xxi of New Jersey Archives, the names and dates of birth of the children of Jedediah Allen and Elizabeth Howland, his wife, are recorded. The following statement is based upon the dates there given, and facts as to the marriages of the female children have been added, taken from other sources: it should be stated that the first ten of the children were born in Sandwich, Mass., then called Plymouth Colony in New England, and the last three were born in Shrewsbury, N.J.:

i. Esperance (Experience) daughter, born 30th day, 6th month, 1669; married Benjamin Field, of Chesterfield, N.J., who died May ---, 1702. Her will was made May 30, 1702, and was proved Dec. 17, 1704. (See abstracts of wills in New Jersey Archives.) Their children:-
Robert, Benjamin, Susannah and Elizabeth, all under age in 1702

(14) ii. Ephraim, born 30th day, 10th month, 1670.

(15) iii. Eliashib, (wrongly printed in Sandwich Friends' Records as Elizabeth) born 17th day, 8th month, 1672.

(16) iv. Nathan, born 2nd day, 12th month, 1673.

(17) v. Judah, born 17th day 8th month, 1675.

vi. Esther, daughter, born 26th day, 1st month, 1677; died Nov. 21 , 1722; married 2nd day, 2nd month, 1695 James Adams, of Burlington, who died May, 20, 1722. Their children:-
Jedediah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Joseph, John, James, Esther, Hannah, Margarey, Patience.

(18) vii. Ralph, born 7th day, 11th month, 1678.

(19) viii. Henry, born 24th day, 1st month, 1680.

ix. Mary, daughter, born 15th day, 9th month, 1681; married prior to Sept. 15, 1711, _____ Wells.

x. Patience, daughter, born 8th day, 3rd month, 1683; married 5th day, 4th month, 1705, Samuel Tilton, (3), (John, (2), John (1), son of John and Rebecca (Terry) Tilton, of Monmouth. He died prior to May 6, 1745, and she died in 1748.

xi. Meribah, daughter, born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 12th day, 9th month, 1686; married 21st day, 12th month, 1708, William Thorn, (3), (John, (2), William, (1), son of John and Mary (Parsall) Thorn, of Nottingham.

(20) xii. David, )
)twins, born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 16th day,
(21) xiii Jonathan) 8th month, 1689.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN.

### The death of Jedediah Allen.

The will of Jedediah Allen is dated September 25,1711, and was proved February 6,1711/12. He died at Shrewsbury Jan. 21,1711/12.

The place of his burial is not known. It was considered by the Friends to be ostentations to mark graves with tombstones. While it was done in many cases, it is true that it was not an infrequent thing to omit doing so. The will is recorded in Liber 1 of Wills in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, on pages 350,and following. The exact terms of the will are given as follows:-

" I Jedediah Allen of Shrewsbury in the County of Monmoth & Province of New Jersey Yeomon being in perfect and sound mind & memory Blessed be the Lord Doe make this my Last Will and Testament in manner following ( that is to say )

"First my will is that all my Just debts be paid in Convenient time after my decease.

"I give devise and bequeath unto my eldest son Ephraim Allen all my Land and Meadow lying and being in Pensilvania Containing two hundred and thirty ackers to him the said Ephraim Allen to have & to hold to him and to his heirs for ever with all the Priviledges and Advantages whatsoever thereunto appertaineing and belonging.

"Item I give and baqueath onto my Grand son Joseph Allen Eighty ackers of land and Meadow Scituate lyeing & being in said Shrewsbury Butting & lyeing on the west end of Thomas Whites land also together with Another peice of land and bogg Meadow leying at head of said Whites brooke bounded on the south west with pines to him the said Joseph Allen to have and to hold to him & his heirs for ever with all the Priviledges & Advantages Whatsoever thereunto belonging.

"Item I give and devise unto my son Ralph Allen all that peice of Land & Meadow Joyneing to the land that he the said Ralph now dwels on Westerly & also one Moiety and halfe part of my Bogg leying in the Great Bogg that half that joyns to the said Ralphs own bogg to him the said Allen to have & to hold and to his heirs for ever with the like priviledges and advantages as aforesaid.

"Item I give and bequeath unto my son Henry Allen all that tract of land and meadow Joyneing Easterly to the land he now lives on and Westerly by the said Joseph Allen his land afore mentioned and like wise the other halfe part of the said bogg Joyneing to the said Henrys land South Easterly and South Westerly by Ralph Allen his brother to him the said Henry Allen To have and to hold to him and to his heirs for ever.

"Item I give unto my son Jonathon Allen and to his heirs for ever with all the Priviledges and Advantages thereunto belonging whatsoever all these tracts of Land and Meadow leying and being in the said Shrewsbury Bounded on the South by the way that goes and lyes on the North side of the said Ralph and Henry Allens Northerly by the Land I bought of Job Almey on the West partly by George Allen and Joseph Wests land and Easterly partly by William Hewlet his land and also that land at the Iron Mine bogg and fiveteen ackers leying on the West side of the brooke that Joynes to the said Iron Mine Bogg and also the one hlafe of my salt meadow leying on Goose Neck in the said Shrewsbury to him and his heirs for ever.

"Item I give and devise unto my son David Allen the Plantation of land and meadow whereon I now live being that I bought of Job Almey Togeather also with all and all manner of Improvements and Priviledges whatsoever thereunto belonging and Appertaineing and also the other halfe of my Meadow leying on Goose Neck aforesaid to him the said David Allen to have and to hold and his heirs forever Paying

therefore one hundred and Fivety pounds in Currant money in Legacies Twenty pounds every Yeare Yearely that is to say fiveteen pound in Currant money of the said province to Mary Allen daughter of John Allen of Woodbridge Deceased when she the said Mary Allen shall come to the age of one and twenty Yeares and also twenty pounds in like currant money aforesaid to my Grandson Joseph Allen the said Ephraim Allens son when he the said Joseph Allen shall come to the age of one and twenty Yeares and twenty pounds to my Grandaughter Dinah Allen sister to the said Joseph Allen in the like Currant money aforesaid the Remaineing ninety five pound to be paid as it becomes due to my executrix hereafter named Provided Always that the said David Allen shall permit and suffer my loveing wife Elizabeth Allen to have use and enjoy her Choise of one of the Cellars and one of the lower Roomes and one of the Chambers above being part of the buildings where we now live dureing her Naturall life with free ingress Egress & Regree wayes & passage for her the said Elizabeth Allen her friends and Relations My will and meaning is that the said David Allen shall allow after my decease to the said Elizabeth my wife sufficient fier wood to cutt it fitt for the feir and to Cart it to her Door dureing her Naturall life.

"Item I give and bequeath unto my two sons Henry Allen and Jonathan Allen all my right of Propriety in the Easterne division of the said province and also that peice of meadow leying and being in the said Shrewsbury at or Neare Raccone Island to be qually divided betwixt them the said Henry & Jonathan Allen with all the priviledges and Advantages whatsoever thereunto belonging & appertaineing to them and to their heirs foe ever.

"Item I give onto my said son Ephraem Allen forty pounds in Currant money of the said province to be paid to him the said Ephraem Allen in a year after my decease.

" Item I give onto my son Eliaha forty pounds in like Currant

money aforesaid to be paid to him the said Elisha Allen within a Yeare after my decease.

"Item I give onto my son Nathan Allen forty pounds in like Currant money aforesaid to be paid to him the said Nathan Allen within a Yeare after my decease.

"Item I give onto my son Judah Allen the like sum of forty pounds money aforesaid to be paid to him the same Judah Allen within a Yeare after my decease.

"Item I give and bequeath unto my son Ralph Allen fourty pounds of like Currant money aforesadd to be paid to him the said Ralph Allen within a Yeare after my decease.

"Item I give onto my son Henry Allen fourty five pound like money aforesaid to be paid to him the said Henry Allen within a Yeare after my decease.

"Item I give to my son Jonathon Allen forty pounds of like Currant money aforesaid to be paid to him the said Jonathon Allen within a Yeare after my decease.

"Item I give to my son David Allen the like same of fourty pounds and my will & meaneing is that the said forty pound shall be part of that One hundred and fivety pound mentioned in the Seventh Paragraff of this my present last Will and Testament.

"Also I give my Great Bible onto the said David Allen and all the Rest and Residue of my bookes I give to be equally divided amongst all my own children.

"Item I give onto my eight sons already named in this my last Will and Testament to each and every of them one silver spoone a peice and to each of my four daughters hereafter named each and every one of them one silver spoone a peice to be delivered to my said twelve children the said twelve silver spoones by my Executrix hereafter named in Convenient time after my decease.

"Item I give onto my four daughters Ester Adams, Mary Wells, Patience Tilton and Mreibah Thorne twenty five pounds apeice in Currant Money of the said province in all being one hundred pounds to be paid hundred pounds to be paid to the said Ester Adams, Mary Wells, Patience Tilton and Meribah Thorne all the said four Legacies of twenty five pounds a peice to be paid within a Yeare after my decease.

"Lastly I give & bequeath all the Rest and Residue of my Estate not before in this my Last Will and Testament bequeathed to my loveing wife Elizabeth Allen Both Reall and personall.

" I doe revoke and make Null and Void all former Wills by me made and declared either by word or writeing & appoint this my Last Will and Testament and I doe appoint my loveing wife Elizabeth Allen my sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament.

"In witness whereof I have here unto sett my hand & Seale the fiveteenth day of September one thousand seaven hundred and eleaven and Containing three sheets of paper."

Jedediah Allen.( L.S. )

" Signed Sealed published and declared by the within named Jedediah Allen to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of Amos White, Wm. Pruxley, Sam. Denny, Jacob Dennis."

"Know all men by these presents that whereas I the above mentioned Jedediah Allen made my Last Will and Testament bearing date & Containeing three sheets the fiveteenth day of this present September one thousand seaven hundred and eleaven thro inadvertency forgott and left out severall Tracts and peices of Meadow land some in the towne of Freehold and some in the said Shrewsbury but have not changed my mind touching anything Contained in my said Last Will & Testament bearing date as aforesaid and I doe by these presents Codicill Confirm and Ratifie Every bequest Demise

and Legacy therein mentioned.

"Item I give and bequeathe & demise unto mybtwo sons Ralph Allen and Henry Allen all those peices of Meadow land Containeing twenty four ackers and an halfe I Reserved out of that land I hold lyeing in the said Freehold butted and bounded as by the pattent thereunto belonging doth and may appeare Relation onto being had to them the said Ralph Allen & Henry Allen to them & to their heirs to have & to hold for ever.

"Item I give and demise unto my sons David Allen & Jonathon Allen all that Tract and peices of Meadow land leying in the said Shrewsbury att the Southeasterly end of the said Ralph Allens bogg to them the saidDavid and Jonathon Allen to them & their heirs to have and to hold forever and my Will is that this present Codicill be and be adjudged and taken to be parcell of my Last Will and Testament and to be of the same force and Virtue by Right of a Codicill or any other Right in the Best Way and Manner that may be.

"In witness whereof this present I the abovesaid Jedediah Allen have sett my hand & Seale this five & twentyth day of September one thousand seaven hundred & eleaven.

Jedediah Allen.(L.S.)

"Signed Sealed and Delivered to be part of the above Last Will and Testament in the presence of William Hunt, Samuell Denny, Thomas Chambers."

"Proved before Thomas Gordon the Sixth day of February, 1711 and Approved by His Excellency & Sealed the Sixteenth day of May 1712. Inventory the 18th of June 1712."

The inventory of the estate is given on page 9, first series, Vol. xxIII, New Jersey Archives. It amounted to 1,454 pounds, 7 shillings and five pence, including money due from his son Ralph; several bonds, 522 pounds; a silver tankard and other silver ware, 30 pounds; books,

15 pounds; a negro girl and a grindstone, together 41 pounds. The inventory was made by George Corlies and Thomas White and was sworn to by Elizabeth Allen, Executrix.

In Ellis' History of Monmouth County, it is stated that Jedediah Allen lived on the northwest corner of Shrewsbury four corners, formed by the crossing of the Red Bank and Eatontown turnpike and the Tinton Falls and Rumsom Neck road, in a house in which Dr. Edmund W. Allen, a great-great-grandson was born in 1788, and in which he lived until his death in 1867. His son Joseph now, says Ellis in 1885, resides on the homestead.

## CHAPTER TWENTY.

### Some Interesting Phases of Jedediah Allen's Will.

The oldest child of Jedediah, Experience, had passed on when her father's will was drawn. This daughter had been named for Jedediah's sister, Experience, who had been brought up with him, a parentless pair, by their Grandmother Swift. Thathe should have named his first daughter after her, instead of after his mother, shows how close had been the relationship between them. His own daughter Experience had married Benjamin Field and had several children, but Jedediah did not make any provision for these children in his will.

The fact that these four children of his daughter Experience were not mentioned in his will makes another provision in it the more remarkable. It will be seen that he left a legacy of fifteen pounds "to Mary Allen daughter of John Allen of Woodbridge deceased", treating her nearly as well as he did his own grandchild Joseph and another one named Dinah. It will be well to learn what we can of the deceased John Allen, of Woodbridge. The town was in another county and about twenty five miles from Sandwich. In the records left there is no statement that Jedediah had any interests there. It is possible, therefore, that the interest shown by the bequest was one of relationship.

The town of Woodbridge had for some years endeavored to secure a minister. It had begun the erection of a meeting house, but their attempts to get a settled minister had failed. On July 15,1679, the freeholders of the town authorized Captain Andrew Bound, master of a vessel trading between England and the Colonies, to carry letters to two clergymen on the other side of the water, Dr. Bums and Mr. Richard Baxter, in which the condition of the Woodbridge congregation was set forth. If the Captain had opportunity he was requested to treat for a minister, engaging him on behalf of the Woodbridge men at fifty pounds a year, with the use of two hundred acres of parsonage land.

As a result of the efforts of Captain Bound Rev. John Allen became the preacher at Woodbridge in September, 1680. He bacamo popular. The meeting house was rushed to completion. In November, 1680, voluntary subscriptions to his salary by all the inhabitants were agreed to, instead assessments by the rate makers. On January 1,1681, Rev. John Allen having made a place for himself in the affections of the people, the following complimentary language respecting the new minister appears on the record;

"We, the freeholders and inhabitants of Woodbridge, having sent to England to have an honest, able, godly minister to come over to us to preach the word of God sinserly and faithfully- and Mr. John Allen by the providence of God being for that end come amongst us, and we having had some experience of his good qualities:- are willing and do hereby make choice of him to be our Minister and desire to put ourselfs under his ministry according to the rules of the gospel."

The Rev. John Allen was made a freeholder, and November 15,1681, he was presented with a house lot of ten acres of land, southward of the highway lying before Thomas Leonards new house.

In September, 1682, the people of Woodbridge made a request to the Governor and Council of the Colony to induct him as their minister.

In 1682 Rev. John Allen had 97 acres of land,and tradition says he lived where in 1883 Alexander Brown lived. In 1684 it is recorded that he was engagged in agricultural and kindred pursuits. The foregoing information is largely taken from the History of Middlesex County.

Early in 1685 Rev. John Allen passed away. The New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXIII, page 10, show that on April 15,1685, administration of his estate was given to his son John.

This son lived in London and was his sole heir. The Archbishop of Canterbury granted letters of administration to the son, who in turn, gave a power of attorney to Daniel Allen of Boston, to act for him. Later the son John came to Boston and he gave another power of attorney to Capt. Samuel Walker, of Piscataqua, N.J., who sold the property,

and so far as appears from the New Jersey records, the son John and sole heir never visited New Jersey.

Mr. Dalley, the historian of Woodbridge, and Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, the historian of Elizabeth, have both assumed that the Rev. Jo John Allen was the only John Allen in Woodbridge, and they both cause him to be married three times, to be not only the minister but the meat packer of the town, and perform other duties which included watching the Quaker burying ground to see that cattle were kept out.

We are able now to see that there were three John Allens in Woodbridge, the Rev. John, John who was a son of John Allen of Newport, a grandson of Ralph (1), and also who was a nephew of Jedediah Allen of Shrewsbury. The third John Allen was a son of the second named. Mary Allen, to whom Jedediah gave the legacy, was therefore his grand-~~nph~~ neice. It is the legacy to this grand-niece Mary which in my mind proves the fact that Jedediah had a half-brother John, who was the son of Ralph (1) by his first wife. The importance of this item in Jedediah's will cannot be overestimated.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE.

7 The little known of Josiah Allen.

The second child of Ralph Allen, according to the record, was Josiah, born in Sandwich, Mass,, January 3,1647. It is not possible to trace him further with certainty. Nor should a historian accept aught but facts. It is proper for a genealogist, who may be engaged in an attempt to construct the skeleton of a family when he is in possession of but a bone or two of fact, to call attention to anything which may offer a possible clue. He should present them as clues, however, and not cause later genealogists to stumble over statements made as facts which must have been mere surmises.

In Chapter Ten I have a statement that as nothing is subsequently known of osiah with definitness it is possible that he died young. In Chapter Six I have called attention to a record in the early documents of the Suffolk County Superior Court in which Henry Alleine refers to himself as of Henry Alleine and Co., of Boston, Merchants, and speaks of his administration of the estate of his brother Josias. The different spelling of the name Alleine and of the given name Josias is noted, but the spelling of names in the early records is by no means conclusive.

This hint is given in order to put down information of any character which may refer to this child Josiah. It is not considered convincing in any degree.

Compiler's Note.

With reference to Ephraim Allen, on page 110, the compiler is unable to say whether this Ephraim's record refers to Ephraim[2], son of Ralph, Allen, Sr.,[1], or to another Ephraim who was Ephraim[3], George[2], George[1]. He has therefore placed the record in this volume and also in the volume "George Allen, of Sandwich, Mass., and some of his Descendants", and has written this note to put searchers on their guard. Later investigation may clear the subject up.

J.K.A.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO.

The Story of Ephraim Allen.

8 . Ephraim Allen,(2),(Ralph (1).)

Born at Sandwich, Mass., according to the Sandwich Records, March 26,1656/7. Died at Shrewsbury,N.J.,January 29,1691. He married at Shrewsbury, N.J., 29th day of 1st month, 1681, Margaret Wardell, the daughter of Eliakim Wardell and Lydia ( Perkins ) Wardell. Eliakim Wardell and his wife Lydia were among the original settlers of Shrewsbury, being named among the inhabitants in 1667. In that year he was Deputy and Overseer in Shrewsbury, and in 1670 he was chosen an associate patentee. He was the first High Sheriff for Monmouth County after it was established in 1683. He is frequently named in the records at Freehold, the county seat, Trenton and Perth Amboy. Edwin Salter, the author of the History of Monmouth County, says it is said he lived on what is now Monmouth Beach.

Eliakim Wardell is stated by Savage to have been of Hampton, the son of Thomas, and that he and his wife Lydia were favorers of the Quakers. How greatly they favored them is seen by reading Bishop's "New England Judged", from which we learn that Eliakim, being a witness of the stripping to the waist and flogging of two women who were Quakers, protested. He was arrested and fined, and put in the stocks, and in lieu of the money payment had taken from him a horse greatly exceeding in value the amount of the fine. He again incurred the wrath of the authorities by giving sanctuary to Wenlock Christensen, the Quaker missionary who figured so prominently in the history of Ralph Allen, Sr., in Sandwich. For this he was arrested, fined and nearly all his marsh and meadow land in Hampton taken from him. Later, for other offences connected with the Quakers Eliakim was stripped from the waist up, tied to an oak tree and given fifteen stripes.

Eliakim's wife, Lydia, was the daughter of Isaac Perkins and his wife Susanna, of Hampton. She also favored the Quakers and in the County Records for May, 1663, there is an account of her punishment for the steps she took in showing just how far her sympathy went. She was summoned to appear before the officers of the church in Newbury, and this modest woman and chaste wife conceived it to be her duty and the leading of the Lord to go into the meeting house naked. For this she was tied to the hitching post in front of the Tavern, with her bare breasts pressed tightly against the splinters of the post, and, stripped from the waiste up, was given twenty or thirty cruel lashes.

These severe clashes with the authorities caused the Wardells to move to Long Island and thence to Shrewsbury.

In the small circulating library which the Quakers of Shrewsbury had was a copy of Bishop's "New England Judged" which contained the stories of these and other sufferings of the New England Quakers, and it is recorde in the History of Middlesex County that this book had the widest circulatio among the Quakers. The extraordinary sacrifice of the matron was therefore well known to her neighbors.

Ephraim Allen removed from Sandwich before his older brother Jedediah. Stillwell's Historic Miscellany states that as early as 1670 he had a patent for 96 acres of land at 05 per acre, whether pounds, shillings or pence is not stated. The records show that he had land at Ransom's Neck, and between the Shrewsbury and Neversink Rivers, formerly owned by his fatherinlaw, Eliakim Wardell. On January 15,1679 he received another patent for 36½ acres. In 1685, the records show that he was levied a quit rent on 24¼ acres, amounting to ten pounds, three shillings and four pence, which he paid by two bbls. of pork and gave a bill for the balance.

Ephraim Allen was an active member of the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends, and the records show that he was a witness to the marriage of George Corlies to Exercise Shattuck, at the house of William Shattuck on

the 10th day of the 10th month, 1680; and on the 2nd day of the 12th month 1680, at the house of Eliakim Wardell, at the marriage of Francis Joffrey to Ann Worth; and at Judah Allen's house, on 25th day of the 2nd month, 1688, at the marriage of John Tooker to Ruth Woolley.

On January 30,1691/2, Ephraim Allen's will was filed, mentioning his wife and two sons and a daughter, without giving names. His wife, her father Eliakim Wardell, George Allen and John Williams were to administer the estate. On the 5th day of the 6th month, 1693, the trust was resigned to the widow, Margaret Allen. In 1692 the estate had been inventoried at 1 2 pounds, 2 shillings, and to include two bullocks and one negro. On August 20,1693, another inventory showed the value of the estate to be 85 pounds, 12 shillings. On Feb. 13, 1694/5 the record shows that the widow had married William West, of Shrewsbury.

Children of Ephraim Allen and Margaret Wardell, his wife:-

i. Ephraim, born in Shrewsbury,29th day, 5th month,died 2nd day, 6th month,1684.

(22) ii. John, born in Shrewsbury,29th day, 7th month,1680.

iii. Lydia, born in Shrewsbury, 13th day, 9th month,169-
(probable 1690 ? )

(23) iv. Ephraim, born in Shrewsbury,13 day, 5th month, 1691.

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CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO a

Joseph Allen, the son of Henry.

9 Joseph (3), Henry (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO b.

Henry Allen, the son of Henry.

10 Henry (3), Henry (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO c.

John Allen, the son of John.

11 John(3) John (2), Ralph (1).

Bornin Newport, R.I., November __, 1654; married Susannah, daughter of Thomas Alger, a freeholder of Woodbridge, N.J., to whom patents were granted in 1670 or thereabouts; married (2), between 1683 and 1689, Jane _____; died January 4, 1702/3.

John Allen evidently received land in New Jersey which his father John Allen, of Newport, R. I., had bought in 1667. He settled in Woodbridge, N.J.

Salter, in his history of Monmouth County, states that the original Monmouth patent was granted April 8,1665. and between that date and 1670 George Allen, of Sandwich, Mass., and John Allen, of Rhode Island, had either settled in the country or had paid for shares bought from the Indians. Mr. Salter assumes that John Allen was the John named in the Friends' Records of Newport, as marrying Elizabeth Bacon, of Barnstable. He was really a son John of that John.

In 1684 John Allen was chosen meat packer for the town of Woodbridge. In a deed dated May 2,1685, from William Camptone, of Woodbridge, to Richard Powell, of the same place, for a home lot of ten acres there, the tract is described as bounded on the south by lands formerly of John Smith, now John Allan.

In 1687 John Allen was elected constable of Woodbridge.

As has already been noted in the chapter treating on some curious phases of Jedediah Allen's will, care should be taken not to confuse this John Allen with the Rev. John Allen, who came from London in 1680 to be a minister to the congregation at Woodbridge. Mr. Dalley, the historian of Woodbridge, and Dr. Hatfield the historian of Elizabethtown, both make the confusion. They have rolled three John Allens into one and called him the Rev. John.

From the Woodbridge Town Records in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, these children of John Allen are taken:-

By the wife Susannah:

(24) i. John, born Feb, 5 ,1683.

By the wife Jane:

ii. Sarah " Feb. 5,1689.

iii. Elizabeth " Jan. 15,1691; married Aug. 20,1711, to Joseph Thornell, son of Israel and Hannah Thornell, who was born Jan 16, 1683/4.

iv. Mary, " Jan. 1,1693.

The proof that this John Allen, of Woodbridge, was the son of John Allen, of Newport,R.I., lies in the will of the latter John, which, in mentioning his grand-children, the children of his son John, duplicates the above list of children, excepting the will contains a reference to a child Marcy whose name does not appear in the Woodbridge Records.

Now I wish again to present what I consider proof that John Allen (2) was the son of Ralph (1) by a marriage earlier thatn that to Esther Swift, which was in 1645.

Turning to the will of Jedediah Allen, who died in 1711, it is noted that he gave to "Mary Allen, the daughter of John Allen, of Woodbridge, deceased," nearly as large a bequest as he gave to his own grand-children Joseph and Dinah. Woodbridge was in a northerly direction from Shrewsbury about twenty-five miles, a longish journey in those days. This bequest could have been given for no other reason, I believe, than because she was a relative, a grand-niece, of Jedediah. She was a young lady, eighteen years old, and probably named for the first wife of her great grand-

father Ralph Allen.

John Allen, of Woodbridge, made an inventory of the estate of William Brown, of Woodbridge, who deceased in 1698.

The will of John Allen, of Woodbridge, was made on Jan. 4, 1702/3, naming his son John and daughters, who were not named, but who were under age. His executors were John and Nathanial Fitzrandolph, both of Woodbridge. His personal estate was valued at 45 lbs.- 14 sh.- 1 d. The will was proved the same month, January 28, 1702/3. He did not mention the wife, indicating she had passed on.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO d

Samuel Allen, the son of John.

12 Samuel (3), John (2). Ralph (1).

Born in Newport, R.I., April __,1661; died about 1717; married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Wadell) Sanford, born Oct. 2,1663; died April 4,1743.

Samuel was a cordwainer. His father's will named him as executor, but as he was insane, his place was taken by his wife.

In his will he mentions his wife Elizabeth and these children:⊙

i. Sarah, born _____; married Joseph Peabody.

ii. Mary " _____.

(25) iii. Samuel " _____. Under age.

(26) iv. Rowland " _____, " "

(27) v. John " _____.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO e.

Christopher Allen, son of John Allen.

13 Christopher (3), John (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Newport, R.I. Sept. 13 1664. died 1739; married 1687 Elizabeth Seyauche, of Little Compton, born July 7 1668, died March 17, 1737. Lived at Little Compton.

Child;-

(27a) i. James, born June 15, 1688. Died June 15, 1693.

Christopher Allen sold to Joseph Allen, of Dartmouth 50 acres of land in Narragansett for 140 lbs.- He was deputy from Kingston in 1703, 1711, 1714, 1715, 1716 and 1720. Captain in 1714. Clerk of the Assembly, 1715. Administrator to the estate of William Robinson Sept. 17, 1739.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

The Story of Ephraim Allen, the Son of Jedediah.

14. Ephraim Allen,(3),(Jedediah,(2), Ralph,(1),)

Born in Sandwich, Mass.,30th day, 10th month,1670; died between November 8,1726, when he signed his will, and February 10,1726/7, when the inventory was taken. He was married (1) to _____ _____(2) to Hannah Leonard, of Salem.

Thomas Shourds, in an article published in a Monmouth newspaper, is authority for the statement that Ephraim settled in Salem County, N.J., and is the progenitor of the Allens of Salem and Gloucester Counties. Shourds says:"Soon after his arrival in Salem County, he purchased a large tract of land of John Chandler. This tract bounded the land of Anne Salter. He took an active part in public affairs, and was a representative from lower Monmouth precinct as a grand juror several times, and filled various other offices of distinction in his own neighborhood. He likewise took an active part in Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, but was a member of Alloway's Creek Particular Meeting.

According to Shourds he had these children:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (28) | i. | Benjamin, | born _____1693. |
| (29) | ii. | Jedediah, | born April 6,1695. |
| (30) | iii. | Joseph, | born April 1,1697. |
| | iv. | Vashty, | born _____,1700. Md _____Powell. |
| | v. | Dinah, | born March 4,1702. |
| (31) | vi. | James, | born _____ |
| (32) | vii, | Isaac, | born_____(under age in 1726 |

The will recites that Aubitha Allen is to live with Vesty Powell until 16, and is then to be free. Could this have been a negro servant? The will was proved Feb. 21,1726/7. The inventory valued the estate at 215 pounds, 5 shillings and 11 pence, including three Bibles, 2 Concordances and other

books. The lost Bible referred to in Chapter Two was, undoubtedly, one of these three.

The widow, Hannah, made a will dated Dec. 28,1728, the inventory of the estate being 19 pounds, 7 shillings and 8 pence, including "some old books." James Allen, a son, was made administrator.

In connection with the data supplied by Shourds, I have included information supplied by Rev.W.W.Hance, now deceased, who was descended from the Allens and did good work in gathering information. Some of his notes were printed in the Boston Transcript.

Chapter TWENTY-FOUR.

Elisha, the son of Jedediah Allen.

15 Elisha (3), Jedediah (2) Ralph (1)

Elisha, born in Sandwich, Mass., 17th day, 8th month, 1672.

In the Sandwich Records this name is wrongly entered as Elizabeth. This was probably due to the fact that his name was originally Eliashib, and he is referred to by that name in the New Jersey records, as also by the name Eliashel. As he was termed Elisha in his father's will, we may assume he gradually altered the way of spelling the name.

The first and only record of him in the Shrewsbury Friends' Records is under date of 2nd of 7th month, 1695, when he was a witness at the marriage of his sister Esther to James Adams, of Burlington County.

By his father's will, in 1711, he was given forty pounds in currency of the province, but no land.

He had evidently been buying land on his own account before hid father died, as there is an account in the West Jersey Records, Liber B, part 2, page 574, of the purchase of 100 acres by Eliashib Allen, late of East Jersey, but then of Mansfield, Burlington Co., from Edward Boulton. He sold it soon after to George Porter, on October 18, 1697.

On March 21, 1702, Eliashel Allen, was give power of attorney by his brother-in-law, Benjamin Field, who had married his sister Experience, and had removed to Chesterfield, for 100 acres of land to be surveyed on a branch of the Raritan River. (West Jersey Records, Liber B, page 720.)

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Chapter TWENTY-FIVE.

Nathan, the son of Jedediah Allen.

16 Nathan (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).
Nathan Allen, born in Sandwich, Mass., 2nd day, 12th month, 1673; died January ___, 1738; married, under a certificate dated 3rd day, 7th month, 1705, Margery, the daughter of Robert Burnet. He married (2) Martha (Newbury) Davenport, who, after his death, married _____ DeCou. The certificate of his marriage to Martha Davenport was dated in Chesterfield, Burlington County, N.J., 4th day, 5th month, 1721, and another certificate was dated 6th day, 5th month, 1721.

By his father's will Nathan was to receive forty pounds, but no land.

The first references there are to Nathan Allen in the record of the Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting state that he was witness at the following marriages in Shrewsbury:-

1693, 28th day, 7th month. Thomas Garwood to James White.
1695, 2nd day, 7th month. James Adams and Nathan's sister Esther.
1695/6, 12th day, 1st month. John Worthly to Elizabeth Hance.
1702, 18th day, 11th month. Nathan's brother Henry to Hannah Corlies.
1705, 5th day, 4th month. Samuel Tilton to Nathan's sister Patience.
1708, 21st day, 12th month. William Thorn to Nathan's sister Meribah.

All these weddings were in the public meeting house of the Friends in Shrewsbury. The records are copied in Stilwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Vol.1.

Nathan had invested in West Jersey lands and settled in Freehold, becoming later the reputed founder of Allens Town, N.J. On June 7, 1689, the inventory of the estate of Fenwick Adams, of Chesterfield, N.J., showed that Nathan Was one of the creditors. On October 16, 1699, Samuel Hooten, by his guardians, sold to Nathan Allen

of Freehold, planter, several lots in Mansfield, Burlington County, N.J., viz; (1) on Delaware River, Black Creek and Daniel Bacon's Run, adjoining Widow Bacon's land near the old bridge;(2) four acres in the swamp on the N.W. side of Crosswicks Creek;(3) eight acres of meadow in the marsh of Crosswicks Creek. On May 13,1702, letters testamentary were granted to Nathan as trustee and Executor of the estate of his sister Experience, the wife of Benjamin Field, and it is of interest to note that the will of Benjamin Field was dated May 13,1702, and that of his wife Experience May 30,1702. On March 22, 1708/9 Nathan inventoried the estate of Joshua Newbold. On December 29,1709, Nathan witnessed the will of John Albertus, and on January 14,1709/10 he inventoried the estate. On November 16,~~19~~ 1713, he inventoried the estate of Susannah Farnsworth, of Chesterfield. In 1707 a protest was presented to the Governor, Lord Cornbury, because of the ruling that no more patents were to be issued to the lands in West Jersey, and Nathan Allen signed this protest as a proprietor and purchaser of West Jersey lands.(Stilwell's ~~Historical and Genealogical Miscellany~~ New Jersey Archives, Vol. III, page 165.) In New Jersey Archives, Vol. 13, page 285, there is an account of an interesting suit in which the right of Nathan Allen, who was one of the executors of the will of his father-in-law, Robert Burnet, and who had bought two negroes from the estate and had sold them again, to have title in the negroes was questioned. The action was on behalf of the negroes who, under Burnet's will were to be free at the expiration of a certain time, and who were not given their freedom at that time by the man to whom Nathan sold them. The court decided against the negroes, stating that the free negro was a menace to the country because of his shiftlessness. In 1722, upon the death of his sister Esther Adams, Nathan bought the plantation, paying for it in instalments, one hundred pounds on December 14,1723, 1724 and 1725.

That Nathan Allen was a large owner of land is shown by a deed giv-

en by him and his wife Martha to Isaac Stelle, for three hundred acres of land in Freehold, which Nathan had bought of John Lioning(?) in 1714 and of Wm. Montgomery and Peter Burnet in 1715. Major Woodward is authority for the statement that Nathan received from Robert Burnet, in 1706, 520 acres of land as the dowry of his daughter. Upon this land he built a grist mill and a house near by. On Aug.11,1722 and Aug. 21,1725 Nathan was made justice of the peace.

Nathan Allen's willm was dated December 2,1732, and he died in January, 1738, the will being proved January 30,1738. The inventory was filed January 11,1738 and amounted to eleven hundred and ninety-four pounds, fifteen shillings and one penny, including one negro man and two boys, a negro woman and one girl.

Under Nathan's will the profits of his mills and lands were to go to his wife Martha until the sons should come of age;his son Nathan received then the grist mill and plantation; his son Benjamin received the fulling mill and the lowlands;to the daughters Martha and Margery he gave two hundred pounds each.

Children of Nathan Allen:-

(33) i. Nathan

(34) ii.Benjamin

iii.Martha Married _____Lawrence.

iv. Margery, b._____,1725;D. Dec.2,1792; Md Ralph Smith, of Burlington,N.J. and Philadelphia.

Reference may be made by those interested to the voluminous "Making of Smith" prepared by the late Dr. T.Guildford Smith, of Buffalo,N.Y., now in the Pennsylvania Historical Society's Library.

It may be added that Stilwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany Vol.II.,page 364-5, states that on Feb. 26,1736/7, Nathan Allen of Upper Freehold, was a justice of Monmouth County, to choose Loan Officers.

The following is an extract from "The Allens of Monmouth County", published Thursday, July 14,1904 in the Allentown Messenger:-

"Allentown derives its name from Nathan Allen, a son of Jedediah Allen, and who was born in 1673. He married in 1705. Margery Burnet, a daughter of Robert Burnet, one of the proprietors of East Jersey. In 1706 he purchased of his father-in-law 528 acres of land lying on the north side of Indian Run, in what is now Washington township, Mercer county; and at the same time he purchased 110 acres on Doctor's Creek and on both sides of the York road. About the year 1715 he settled and built a grist mill at the same place which was the beginning of the future Allentown. He died in 1737, leaving two sons, Nathan and Benjamin, the former of whom married Sarah Lawrence."

In the Chesterfield,N.J. Friends' Records there is additional information in relation to Nathan Allen's marriages.

The second intentions of his marriage with Margery Burnet are recorded 4th day, 8th month, 1705. Nathan presented a certificate from the Burlington Meeting sifnifying clearness, and from his father and mother signifying their consent. Robert Burnet, father of Margery, being present, gave his consent. It does not appear that there were children by his first marriage. His wife Margery was living at the death of her father in 1714, but had died previous to 1721.

Nathan's second marriage to Martha, the widow of Francis Davenport was in 1721, the certificate to marry being dated 5th, 6th, 1721.

The Quakers of Burlington Meeting in 1705 drew up a petition to the General Assembly stating that as they were Friends they did not wish to take advantage of the bonus which the province was to give to those forming militia companies and taking service therein.

Judah Allen, the son of Jedediah Allen.

17 Judah (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Sandwich, Mass., 17th day, 8th mo., 1675. Married at the Chester meeting House, Chesterville, N.J., 15th day, 10th mo., Denorah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Adams, of Moorestown, N.J. Died about July, 1731. In his will he called himself a yeoman. Care should be taken not to confuse this Judah Allen with an older Judah Allen who was in Monmouth county before Jedodiah Allen came with his family.

Among the witnesses at the marriage of Judah Allen were his brothers Elisha, Nathan, Ralph and Henry, and his sisters Elizabeth Adams, Experience Field and Mary Allen.

In the Friends' Records at Shrewsbury, N.J. Judah is mentioned as having witnessed the following marriages:-

1695, 2nd day, 7th mo., James Adams to Esther Allen, sister of Judah.

1695/6 12th day, 1st mo., John Worthley to Elizabeth Hance.

On Sept. 30, 1701 Judah Allen filed an ear-mark for his cattle and registered from Evesham, Burlington Co., N.J. The mark is illustrated in Stilwell's Historic and Genealogical Miscellay, Vol. II. page 32. It consists of a slit on the top of each ear, and an "half cut out of ye fore part of ye left ear."

On June 29, 1702, Judah Allen appears as a debtor to the estate of his deceased sister, Experiance (Allen) Field.

On Jan. 9, 1725 Judah is listed with those to whom the estate of Fenwick Adams, of Fenwick's Grove, was indebted.

On Nov. 12, 1725 Judah Allen was appointed guardian of his niece Margery Adams, the orphaned child of his sister Esther (Allen) Adams.

On April 22,1717, Judah Allen is listed as a debtor to the estate of Henry Newbury.

On January31,1731/2, William Sharp, son-in-law of Judah, was made guardian of Judah's eldest son Benjamin. William Sharp had married Judah Allen's daughter Rebecca.

On January 25,1731/2 William Sharp and his wife Rebecca gave bond in the administration of the will of Deborah Allen, late wife of Judah Allen, yeoman, of Evesham, dated January 25,1731.

On March 31,1731, Judah Allen of Evesham gave a bond as administrator of the estate of Jedediah ~~Allen,~~ ~~the~~ Adams, the son of Margaret.

Judah's own will is dated at Evesham, Burlington County, June 4, 1731, and it mentions these children:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (35) | i. Benjamin, born before 1715. | (under age and over 16) |
| | ii. Mary, born | |
| | iii. Abigail, born | |
| | iv. Rebecca , born | (married William Sharp, weaver, of Evesham.) |
| | v. Elizabeth, born | ( married Edward, son of Edward Clements.) |

Judah Allen's will was proved July 20,1731; the inventory was filed August 2,1731, and the estate was valued at four hundred and thirty-seven pounds, one shilling and eleven pence. On the same day the minor son Benjamin elected William Sharp, his uncle, to be his guardian.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN.

Ralph, the son of Jedediah Allen.

1 8 Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born at Sandwich, Mass., 7th day, 11th month,1678;died 2nd day, 8th month, 1718; marriage intentions filed 29th day, 7th month,1707, to Margaret Denne, (Dennis ? ). After Ralph's death she married (2) 4th day, 7th month,1722, James Chambless.

The Shrewsbury Friends' Records show that Ralph witnessed these marriages:-

1702, 18th day, 11th month; His brother Henry Allen to Hannah Corlies.

1704, 26th day, 11th month; William Brinley to Elizabeth Corlies.

1705, 5th day, 4th month; his sister Patience to Samuel Tilton.

1708, 21st day, 12th month; his sister Meribah to William Thorn.

1717,6th day of 9th month; Daniel Tilton to Elizabeth Powell.

The will of Ralph Allen is dated September 13,1717, and refers to himself as a yeoman, of Shrewsbury. It speaks of his wife Margaret, and all of the following children except Tabitha, who seems to have been a posthumous child;

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (36) | i. | Aaron, born in Shrewsbury, | 20th day, 7th month, | 1708. |
| (37) | ii. | Ezekiel, born " " | 17th day, 3rd month, | 1710. |
| | iii. | Miriam, born " " | 2nd day, 10th month, | 1712. |
| (38) | iv. | Jedediah, " " " | 17th day, 10th month, | 1714. |
| (39) | v. | James, " " " | 2nd day, 10th month, | 1716. |
| | vi. | Tabitha, " " " | 12th day, 9th month, | 1718. |

The daughter Miriam married ~~Sata~~ November 6,1731,Robert, son of John and Margaret ( Lippincott) Tilton; married (2) a man by the name of Lawrie, probably William.

In his will Ralph disposed of his home farm, given to him under the will of his father by his mother, and of 100 acres of land in

Crosswicks, being half of what the testator and his brother Henry had received from their father. The estate was valued at one hundred and twenty pounds, and George Allen and Henry Allen witnessed the will, which was administered August 26,1719.

Stillwell's Historic and Genealogical Miscellany has a record of the Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting in which the son Jedediah charged William Brinley with wronging the estate of Ralph Allen, and after the meeting had had the matter under consideration for some time it found that Brinley was guilty.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT.

Henry, the son of Jedediah Allen.

19 Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Sandwich, Mass., the 24th day, 1st month, (March) 1680; The minutes of the Burlington Friends' Meeting say 1679. died 30th day, 6th month, 1748, according to the records of the Burlington and Mt. Holly Friends Meeting; married November 18, 1702, at Shrewsbury, N.J., in the Friends' Meeting House, Hannah, the daughter of George Corlies and his wife Exercise Shattuck, born in Shrewsbury August 25, 1684, and died there March 15, 1712. Henry Allen married (2) in 2nd month, 1714, Abigail Adams, daughter of John and Elizabeth Adams, of Rancocas, Burlington County, N.J., who was born January 2, 1682, and died August 18, 1759. See p. 57, Vol. 11 of Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey. E.K.A.

The Shrewsbury Friends' Records show that Henry Allen witnessed these marriages:-

1704, 26th day, 11th month, William Brinley to Elizabeth Corlies.

1705, 5th day, 4th month, his sister Patience Allen to Samuel Tilton.

1708, 21st day, 12th month; his sister Meribah Allen to William Thorn.

1710, 1st day, 8th month; Isaac Hance to Rachel White.

1712, 8th day, 8th month; Abell Preston to Meribah Slocum.

1717, 3rd day, 8th month; James Tucker to Leah Wilbur.

1720, 28th day, 9th month; his cousin Dinah Allen to Jacob Lippincott.

1731, 10th day, 12th month; Ezekiel Allen to Amey Woolley.

1733, 23rd day, 1st month; his daughter Patience Allen to John Lippincott, Jr., son of John and Sarah (Huitt) Lippincott.

1736, 9th day, 10th month, at Joseph Allen's House, Rebecca Allen to Timothy Hance.

1740, 8th day, 12th month; at Jonathan Allen's house, John Wood-

mancy to Bersheba Allen. Her name is given as Bathsheba where she is listed with the children of Jonathan Allen.

Exercise Shattuck, the mother of Henry Allen's wife Hannah, was the daughter of William Shattuckand his wife Hannah. William Shattuck migrated to Boston in 1650, where he was a shoemaker. The daughter Exercise was born in Boston November 12,1656, and married George Corlies December 10,1680. William Shattuck and his wife Hannah became Quakers about 1656, and, remaining away from the regular church services, he was put in prison in Boston, cruelly whipped and kept at work while his wife and little children were in want. His stock of shoes was taken from him, and the authorities tried to separate his wife from him. He was banished from the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and given but three days in which to depart. He removed to Rhode Island, and later to Shrewsbury,N.J., where he was one of the original purchasers of land. He was probably one of the founders of the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends. In 1675, he was elected a member of the East Jersey Assembly from Shrewsbury, but declined to swear or take the oath of office. He was living as late as September 28,1693, when he witnessed a marriage at the Friends' Meeting House in Shrewsbury.

Henry Allen received land in Mansfield, Burlington County by his father's will in 1712, but he did not remove to it until December 1,1735, at which date the Shrewsbury Friends Meeting gave him a certificate of removal.

Henry Allen was a witness at the Mansfield Meeting House, to the marriage of his daughter Hannah to Joseph Ridgeway15th day,12th month,1737/8=.

In 1717 a suit was entered against Joseph Cox, on behalf of the Province, for failure to account for taxes collected from Henry Allen and others, freeholders of Monmouth County.

Henry Allen witnessed his brother Ralph's will, dated Sept. 13, 1717.

In 1735, 25th day, 6th month, Henry was mentioned in the will

of George Corlies, who gave his son-in-law, Henry Allen, five shillings.

On March 24,1734/5, the will of Gabriel Stelle recites that he had mortgaged the land he bought of Henry Allen to William Allen, of Allens' Town,(Liber C.p. 228.)

These are the meagre details of the life of a man who must have wielded a great influence in his community. His name does not appear in the public records with frequency, but in his capacity of of a private citizen he lived his life well.

Children of Henry Allen:-

By his first wife, Hannah Corlies:-

(40) i. Jacob born in Shrewsbury, Sept. 15,1704.

ii Exercise " " " Oct. 18,1705.

(41) iii. Moses " " " Sept. 22,1707.

(42) iv. Sachariah" " " Dec. 1,1709.

v. Patience " " " Jan. 27,1711. Died June 14,1793. Married 23rd day, 1st month, 1732, at Shrewsbury, John Lippincott,son of John and Sarah (Huet) Lippincott.He was the grandson of John and Ann (Barber) Lippincott, and of Thomas (2) (Randal(1) Huet and his wife Faith Chamberlain, daughter of Henry and Jane Chamberlain, and widow of Edward Patterson.( An interesting account of the Lippincotts in England will be found in most genealogical libraries.)

By his second wife, Abigail Adams:-

vi. Hannah born in Shrewsbury, Jan. 21,1714/15;married 15th day,12th month, 1737/8, Joseph Ridgeway.son of Richard, of Springfield,N.J.,deceased.

(43) vii. Gabriel " " " July 25,1716.

viii. Meribah," " " Apr. 18,1718.

ix. Cattron " " " Sept. 24,1719.

x. Zerviah (Zeriah) " May 13,1721.

(44) xi. Samuel " " " June 29,1723.

(45) xii. Michael, born in Shrewsbury, Feb.22,1726/7.

Reference may be made to "The Sinnott Family" for information concerning the Corlies and Shattuck families.

Henry Allen lived at Crosswicks, N.J., and a description of the place will be of interest to some. It is copied from the Allentown Messenger of October 12, 1905.

"Crosswicks, the principal village in Chesterfield township, the Indian name for which was Crosswicksung, was first settled in 1681 by a few members of the Society of Friends, with their families. It grew to be a place of some importance, even in those early days, for in October 1716 the General Assembly met there when Robert Hunter was Governor.

"During the Revolution Crosswicks became a place of historical note, as the British, on their march through the Jerseys met with resistance in their attempt to cross the bridge over the creek, and a skirmish ensued between a protion of their forces and some American militia, in the course of which the old meeting house was struck by a cannon ball.

" This meeting house was built the year before and during the first year of the Revolution and was just about finished when the tide of war rolled this way. The old, time worn structure waw occupied for a time by the American troops as a barracks. On Sunday the benches were arranged and worship was held as usual. The peaceful souls who worshipped there had several years of troublous times. The war spirit invaded the flock, and a number took up arms, in direct violation of the principles of the Society, and its Monthly Meetings were burdened with reports that some members had become identified with the war in various ways.

"Committees were selected to visit and remonstrate with the erring ones, some of whom admitted their errors and returned, while others at-

tempted to justify their conduct, and still others boldly admitted the charges and asserted that they intended to continue in the way that they had chosen. Some paid fines and hired men as substitutes, and the fines and sufferings of the Friends for their religious testimony against war were considerable. A number of members were disowned or read out of the society.

"It was the 23rd of June,1778, that the hole in the wall of the meeting house was made. Three cannon balls struck the house, two going through the roof and the third making the hole through the wall. Margaret B. Ellis has the ball that made this hole. The balls were fired by the American militia from the north side of the creek at the British who had arrived at the hill top and were preparing to cross the creek and hurry on.

"While they were firing at the British, others were destroying the bridge. The enemy returned the fire, but the party hacked away at the timbers of the bridge until all but one had been cut away. The bullets flew around them and they fell back, but a young man named Clevenger determined to cut the last beam. He hacked away as the musket balls from the hill top whizzed around him, and as the big stick fell with a splash into the creek he jumped back while the loud cheers of the Americans rang out. He was speeding away when the ball struck him in the head and he fell dead in the high grass at the side of the road.------- The British soon arrived in full force, repaired the bridge the next day, and marched on to Allentown and Eglinton.

The first religious perfected within the limits of Chesterfield township was the Friends meeting at Crosswicks, which was organized in 1684 by Francis Davenport. Meetings were first held in Mr. Davenport's house. At the February meeting in 1691, the project of building a meeting house was considered.

"Meetings were held in this new building until 1706, at which

time a new and more commodious house of worship was erected near the old one.

"The old records state that by 1753 the meeting had increased to such an extent that an enlargement of the building was deemed necessary. This edifice supplied their need until the present meeting house was erected.

"In 1685 Thomas Foulks gave a plot of ground to the meeting for a burial place. This ground is one of the oldest still preserved intact in the State of New Jersey. In this grave are buried many of the pioneer settlers of Chesterfield township."

From the Allentown Messenger of June 16,1904, the following description of the old meeting house is taken:

"One of the old landmarks yet remaining in this neighborhood and one that is of historic interest, is the Friends meeting house at Crosswicks. There it still stands with its massive brick walls and white window shutters, overlooking the valley of Crosswicks Creek. It shows no signs of decay, and is good for at least another century.-----It has a large and commodious gallery, a partition in the cente which can be opened or closed, so that in case of a small turnout it is necessary to heat only a part of it. It is seated with very old-fashioned board seats, open, and the parts riveted together, in a very substantial manner. Excepting the sash there is not a particle of paint on the inside but the floor and the heavey pillars and every part of the woodwork is kept scrupolously clean. The walls are very thick, and the moulded brick water-table and quaint eave trimmings are quite different from the architecture of to-day. There is no date on the building to show when it was erected, but it was probably about 1750.

"On the north side, in the second story, and near the west end, there is a hole made by a cannon ball, shot from the north side of the creek during the Revolution. The hole looks as if it was made by a

six pound ball. History gives no account of any battle at this place, but there may have been, according to one account, a skirmish between scouts, which would account for the hole in the wall. The hole has been plastered over on the inside, but the outside shows as plainly as when first made a century and a quarter ago. ---- According to another account it may be that detachments of Washimgton's army that harassed the enemy on their march to Monmouth fired the shot at them at Crosswicks that struck the meeting house and this seems the most reasonable explanation of the affair, as Tories or Scouts would not be likely to burden themselves with artillery in their rapid movements about the country."

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE.

The children of David, son of Jedediah Allen.

20 David (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J. 16th day, 8th month, 1689. His will is dated March 18, 1732, and was probated May 28, 1735. (Liber C, page 35.) In the will he is called a yeoman.

According to W.H.Hance, a descendant, he married (1) Elizabeth and (2) second intentions, Salem Meeting, Dec. 26, 1726, Hannah Champneys.

The Shrewsbury Friends' Records show that David was a witness at these marriages:-

1708, 21st day, 12th month: His sister Meribah to William Thorn.

1712, 8th day. 8th month: Abell Preston to Meribah Slocum.

1717, 3rd day, 8th month: James Tucker to Leah Wilbur.

1720, 28th day, 9th month: His cousin Dinah Allen to Jacob Lippincott.

1723/4, 5th day, 1st month: John Mattock Den to Leah Woolley.

1730, 4th day, 3rd month: James Crones(?) to Martha Burchoin.

1730, 12th day, 6th month: John Woolley to Rachel Clark.

1730, 17th day, 10th month: Eliakim Wardell to Margaret Lippincott.

1731, 6th day, 11th month: Robert Tilton, of Middletown and Merioum Allen, of Shrewsbury.

1733, __ day, 4th month: James Irons to Esther Horbert.

1734, __day, 4th month: David Corlies to Meribah Harbert.

Children of David Allen:-

(46) i. Jedediah

(47) ii. Ralph

iii. Elizabeth

iv. Rebecca, md. 9thday, 10th month, 1736, Timothy Hance, (3), Isaac (2)

John(1).at the house of Joseph Allen in Shrewsbury. Joseph Allen,Jr. The mother of Timothy Hance was Rachel White.

David's will mentions the foregoing children and also his cousin Jacob Lippincott, who had married Dinah Allen, daughter of Ephraim Allen.

Administration was granted May 8,1735. The inventory dated May 9 and 16,1735, showed the estate to be worth five hundred and fourteen pounds, including 50 neat cattle, 87 old sheep, 42 lambs, 12 horses and mares.

CHAPTER THIRTY.

Jonathon Allen, son of Jedediah.

21. Jonathan (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., the 16th day of the 8th month, 1689. married between April 12, 1715 and March 29, 1716, Mary, daughter of George and Exercise (Shattuck) Corlies, a sister of Hannah Corlies, who married Jonathan's brother Henry Allen.

The Shrewsbury Friends' Records show that Jonathan was a witness at these marriages of Friends:-

1708, 21st day, 12th month: His sister Meribah to William Thorn.

1720, 28th day, 9th month: His cousin Dinah Allen to Jacob Lippincott.

1739, 19thday, 7th month: William Brinley to Elizabeth Lippincott.

1740, 8th day, 12th month: John Woodmancy to Bathsheba Allen, Jonathan's daughter.

1743, 10th day, 9th month: Benjamin Swain to Cattron Rulon.

Jonathan Allen's will is dated November 12, 1748, and was proved November 26, 1748. The inventory was dated November 19, 1748, and the estate amounted to one hundred and seventy-eight pounds, sixteen shillings and seven pence, including bonds of James Allen and Hezekiah Allen, and a nursery of apple trees. On May 1, 1749 the plantation was sold for twelve hundred and eighty-one pounds.

The will (Liber E, page 245) speaks of him as a yeoman, and mentions these children:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (48) | i. | Hezekiah, | eldest son. |
| | ii. | Bathsheba | eldest daughter. |
| | iii. | Naomi | |
| (49) | iv. | James | |
| | v. | Exercise | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| vi. | Sarah | Marriage license Mr.25,1751 to William Brower. |
| vii. | Mary | Marriage license May 23,1749 to Jedediah Allen, son of David,her cousin. |
| viii. | Hannah | Marriage license Jan.13,1755 to Peleg Slocum, son of Samuel Slocum. |
| (50) ix. | David | youngest son. |

The executor of the will was John Woodmancy, his son-in-law, who married Jonathan's eldest daughter, Bathsheba.

CHAPTER THIRTY and ONE-HALF.

John Allen, the son of Ephraim.

22 John (3), Ephraim (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 29th day, 7th month, 1688.

There is not much in the Shrewsbury Records about him. on the 2nd day, 3rd month, 1706, he witnessed the marriage of John Williams to Sarah Lippincott in Shrewsbury, and he signed the book as "Justice". On the 20th day, 12th month, 1753 he witnessed the marriage of Joseph otter to Abigail Tilton, both of Middletown. ( At least there was a John Allen who witnessed the marriage, but is possible it was not this one.)

CHAPTER THIRTY and THREE-Quarters.

Ephraim Allen, the son of Ephraim.

23 Ephraim (3), Ephraim (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Shrewsbury, N.J., 13th day, 5th mo., 1691. Died between Dec. 20 and 27, 1747. Married _____, Mary _____. His will is dated December 20, 1747, and administration on it was granted December 27, 1747. In it he mentions his wife Mary and these children:-

51 i. Joseph, born _____ 1720.

ii. Lydia, " _____, 1725. Died 22 day, 12th month, 1747, at midnight.

He also mentioned his grandson John Allen, who would be, of course the son of Joseph, but must have been very young.

This is a curious case. The son Joseph, mentioned in the father's will died Dec. 19; the father some time within the 20th and 27th of Dec., and the daughter Lydia Dec. 22. The three deaths were probably from some sweeping epidemic.

The daughter Lydia made a non-cupative will, (Liber D, page 144) dated as having been recorded Feb. 20, 1747, with evidence dated March 1, stating that she was very sick, and that she gave her clothing, etc., to her cousins Lydia Parker and Alice Goodbody.

CHAPTER ThiRTY a

John Allen, the son of John.

24 John (4), John (3), John (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Woodbridge, N.J., Feb. 5,1683/4.Died Jan. 19,1715. Married October 24, 1707, by Rev. Nathamiel Wade, to Deliverance Potter, at Woodbridge:-

Their children:-

(52) i. Samuel born August 24, 1708.

(53) ii. John, " March 6,1710.

iii. Ursula, " May 24, 1714. In the town records this name is spelled Ocilla. She married as his first wife, Samuel Bowne, of Leonardsville, Monmouth County, son of James (3), James (2), William (1). Stillwell, Vol. 3, p.62, says she was of Toms River, indicating, perhaps that her mother might have removed to Toms River after the death of her husband. Samuel Bowne was known as "Sam the Sailor", to differenθ tiate him from another Samuel. He was born March 27,1719; died August 13,1798. They had three children, Jonathan, Deliverance and Gertrude, the last married James Allen and moved to Canada after the Revolutionary War.

~~xii. John,~~ ~~born March 6,1710.~~

iv. Susannah, " Nov. 30,1715.

The Quakers of Woodbridge bought land of John Allen for a burying place, the deed being dated Jan. 21,1706, and recorded the 17th day, 2nd month, 1707. It ran to Nathaniel Fitzrandolph and was for half an acre and the consideration was six pounds of current silver money. It is given in the minutes of the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting which are in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A meeting house was also to be built upon it. The bounds of the land are given in the deed as follows: " On the north by a highway, on ye west by land in the possession of Benjamin Dunham, and on ye south and east by land of ye said John Allen. In 1883 Jeremiah Dally, the historian of Woodbridge, wrote that the property belonged to the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that near where the Friends' meeting house stood is now a beautiful parsonage for the pastor of the M.E. Church. On Aug. 19,1709, the Friends requested John Allen to keep an eye on the burying ground "to take care that no Creatures be turned in there." On 2nd day, 2nd month, 1709, John Allen was asked by the Friends to remove part of a fence to the burying ground which he had not yet done, and he laconically replied:"Friends may set ye same as soon as they will, for ye line is settled."

In 1709 there was a riot in Woodbridge, and John Allen was one of the jury appointed to investigate the cause and bring the rioters to justice.

The will of John Allen, cooper, was dated Jan. 16,1715/6= in which he names his wife Delivorance, his children Samuel, John, Ursula and a younger daughter whose name is not given. His son John got all the land which he had received from his father. His brotherinlaw John Weare was named executor. The estate inventoried 103 lbs. 3sh. and 0 d., and included one great Bible at ten shillings and one small one at six shillings.

The widow Deliverance married (2) November 17,1716, John Jaquish, son of Henry and Hannah Jaquish, born Aug. 2,1674.

CHAPTER THIRTY B.

Samuel Allen, the son of Samuel.

25 Samuel (4), Samuel (3), John (2), Ralph (1).

Those interested in this family should look up the record of the marriage of a Samuel Allen and Mary, the daughter of _____ Coggeshall, performed in Middletown,R.I., by Gideon Cornell, assistant, Jan. 16,1745, because there is a similarity in the names of their children to those of the family of Samuel(3). The Middletown records give these children:

i. Rowland, born Oct.15,1746.
ii. Noel, " Mar. 25,1746.
iii. Joseph, " Feb. 4,1752.
iv. John, " Dec. 2,1753.
v. Thomas, " Sept. 9,1759.
The mother, Mary died Mar.17,1768.

The son Rowland may have married Sarah Sheldon, at Middletown, by William Stoddard, Justice, Dec.28,1769. No children are given in the Middletown record.

The son John seems to have married Hannah Cook, daughter of George Cook, at Tiverton,R.I., Apr. 26,1784, by Walter Cook, Justice. She died July 15,1788. Their children:

i. Deborah, born July 7,1784.
ii. Thankful, " Nov. 27,1785.
iii. Samuel, " July 28, ~~1787~~ 1787.

The son Joseph may have married Mary Taggert,Newport, as these children are given them in the Middletown records: ( Such a wedding was by Rev. Gardner Thurston, Jan.21,1780.)

i. Noel, born May 12,1780.
ii. Samuel, " Nov. 4,1781.
iii. Thomas, " July 25,1783;
iv. Mary, " June 6,1785.

Note; The foregoing are given as surmises based on the similarity of names. They should be carefully verified if used as genealogical material.J.K.A.

CHAPTER THIRTY C.

Rowland Allen, the son of Samuel.

26 Rowland,(4), Samuel (3), John (2), Ralph(1).

CHAPTER THIRTY D.

John Allen, the son of Samuel.

27 John (4), Samuel (3), John (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER THIRTY E.

James Allen, the son of Christopher.

27a James(4), Christopher (3), John (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE.

Benjamin Allen, the son of Ephraim.

28 Benjamin(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born 1693. Died . His wife's name was Elizabeth, and it is possible that she was Elizabeth Allen, of Shrewsbury. The New Jersey Archives give a volume to records of marriages, and there is a record there of the marriage of a Benjamin Allen of Burlington county to Elizabeth Allen also of Burlington County, under date of March 27, 1730. The Shrewsbury Friends' Records have an entry under date of 1755, 7th day, 5th month, reading:-

"Elizabeth Allen's request cannot be granted for she married one near of kin. Friends in Salem to be written to as to how she behaved herself when she lived with us."

It is not certain that the marriage of Benjamin Allen and Elizabeth Allen recorded as of Burlington refers to this couple, as there was a Benjamin Allen in Burlington in 1744 and 1750.

In 1726, 8th day and 9th month Benjamin is mentioned in the will of his father, Ephraim, and in connection with his mother and his brother James was an executor of it.

In 1725/6 March 24, Benjamin, together with Hepsibah, James, Isaac and Tabitha Allen, was mentioned in the will of Rebecca Gabaits, or Gabadis, of Alloways Creek, Salem Coutny, N.J., of which his father Ephraim Allen was residuary legatee. I have not discovered who this Rebecca was.

In 1739, Feb. 20, Benjamin was bondsman for Mary Allen, the wid- of Isaac Allen, she being administratrix.

In 1739, April 9, Edward Hancock bequeaths a plantation and a tract of land which he bought of Benjamin Allen, at Alloways Creek.

In 1743/4, Feb. 4, Benjamin Allen was executor of the estate willed by Jeremiah Powell, of Alloways Creek.

In 1748, June 27, Benjamin Allen was administrator of the estate

of Daniel Sullivan, of Alloways Creek.

In 1750 Benjamin Allen was administrator of the estate of Stephen Van Dike, of Salem County.

Thomas Shourds and Clifford Stanley Sims (the latter in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol.XXV. page 145) agree on the children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Allen, as follows, Mr. Sims supplying the day and month.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | i. | Mary, | born Feb. 28,1734. |
| | ii. | Sarah, | " May 11,1737. |
| (54) | iii. | David, | " Sept. 8,1739. |
| (55) | iv. | Isaac, | " June 19,1746. |
| (56) | v. | Ralph, | " July __, 1749. |

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO.

Jedediah Allen, son of Ephraim Allen.

29 Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury April 6,1695; will dated Jan.20,1759,and proved

Jedediah married (1) according to Clifford Stanley Sims, Elizabeth Corlies.

He married (2) Mary, daughter of James and Mary Chambless, grand-daughterof Nathaniel Chamless of Alloways Creek, about 1738. She was born June 3,1719.

Thomas Shourds says that "soon after marriage they purchased 500 acres of land in Mannington, adjoining Hedgefield. This tract formerly belonged to Joseph Morris, of Elsinborough."

His will refers to him as Judiah Allen, of Manenton, and mentions the wife Mary, and these children:

(57) i. Jedediah (called Judiah), born(according to Sims) Nov.22, 1739.

(58) ii. David, born (according to Shourds) Feb. 12, ,1742. He also is said by Sims to have been the ancestor of the Allens of Salem.

(59) iii. Chamless, born ( Shourds) in 1746, and said by Sims to have been the ancestor of the Allens of Bristol.

(60) iv. Elisha, born 1744.

(61) v Jonathon, born

(62) vi. Benjamin, born

vii. Elizabeth, born

viii.Rebecca, born

ix. Mary, born

Mr. W.H.Hance, in a note in the Boston Transcript d ated Jan.22,1908, says the David who is said by Sims to have been the ancestor of the Allens of Salem and Chamless those of Bristol, are rally the children of Jedediah (4), David (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1), referred to on my page 138.

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE.

Joseph Allen, the son of Ephraim.

30 Joseph (4), Ehpraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J.,_____,1697; married in Shrewsbury, second intentions, filed 6th day, 3rd month, 1723, to Ann Mary, daughter of John and Mary Woolley, and grand-daughter of Emanuel Woolley, born 3rd day, 12th month, 1702.

This Joseph Allen was the grandson mentioned in Jedediah Allen's will, see pages 80 and 83.

Among their children was

(63) Joseph

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR.

James Allen, the son of Ephraim.

31 James (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born

Mentioned in his fathers will 8th day of 9th month,1726.

1748, Dec. 28, was executor of the estate of his mother Hannah.

1739, April 9, was the administrator of the estate of Edward Hancock, of Alloways Creek.

1738, ec. 23, he was the administrator of the estate of ~~North-hampton~~ John Brooks, of Northampton.

1745, Dec. 6, he ~~witnessxxdx~~ was the bondsman for the administrator of the estate of Samuel Parker, of Northampton.

1749, March 30, he witnessed the will of Mary Jennings, of Elsinborough.

I am aware that there is not established that the James Allen of Alloways Creek is the James Allen of Northampton, but they are in the same county.

The will of James Allen of Northampton is dated June 12,1759, and mentions

(64) i. John

(65) ii. James

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE.

Isaac Allen, the son of Ephraim.

32 Isaac (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born

In his father's will, dated in 1726, he is said to be under age. He died intestate and on Feb. 20,1739 administration was granted to his widow, Mary Allen. The ~~will~~ record refers to him as a blacksmith, of Salem county. His brother Benjamin was bondsman for the widow.

On Feb. 16,1739/40 the estate at Alloways Creek was appraised at two hundred and seventy pounds, nine shillings and 2½ pence, including anvil, stock in the smith's shop, bellows, vise, and cattle and horses.

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CHAPTER THIRTY-SIX.

Nathan Allen, the son of Nathan.

33 Nathan(4), Nathan (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, probably at Freehold,N.J.,

married Sarah Lawrence

Nathan was of Upper Freehold,N.J.

Under his Father's will he inherited the grist mill which his father had built at Allen Town and in 1750 his executors sold the mill to Stoffel Longstreet, of Shrewsbury.

His widow afterwards married Thomas Lawrie, and old time merchant of Allentown.

Nathan's will was dated September 10,1748 and was proved October 1,~~1848~~ 1748. In it he mentions his mother Martha Debow and his sister Martha Lawrence. His friend Robert Lawrence was executor. He may have married Nathan's sister Martha. The will also mentions

(66) i. Nathan or Nathan John, born

In one of the volumes of the New Jersey Archives, under date of October 5,1749, there is copied an advertisement from a newspaper of the time, an nouncing, on behalf of Sarah Allen and Robert Lawrence, executors of the will of Nathan Allen, who died "28th this instant" at Allens Town, the estate at public auction. It is there stated that the estate consisted of between 400 and 500 acres of good land, and two grist mills, recently repaired, arranged to run by water power, either separately or together.

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN.

Benjamin Allen, the son of Nathan.

34 Benjamin (4), Nathan (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born

Married

Died

Under his father's will he inherited the fulling mill at Allen Town, with 2½ acres, a part of the same property.

On Feb. 18,1750/1 Benjamin Allen was a witness to the will of Henry Van Hook, of Upper Freehold,N.J.

Feb. 18,1750/1

On ~~Dec.~~ ~~17,1xxx~~ Benjamin Allen was a witness to the will of Henry Van Hook, of Upper Freehold, N.J.

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF.

Benjamin Allen, the son of Judah.

35 Benjamin(4), Judah (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born before 1715. In his father's will he is referred to, in 1731, as being under age and over 16.

On January 31,1731/2 William Sharp, brother-in-law to Benjamin, having married his sister Rebecca, was made his guardian.

Dec. 17, 1744 Benjamin Allen was witness to the will of of Richard Haines, of Evesham, Burlington County, N.J.

On July 9, 1746, inventory of the estate of Benjamin Allen, Jr., late of Evesham, was filed by William Sharp, his brother-in-law and guardian, The estate was valued at ninety-two pounds, ~~seven~~ twelve shillings.

On July 19,1746, the bond of Deborah Allen, ~~mother~~ widow of Benjamin, ~~and widow of Judah~~, was filed as administrator of the estate of her husband, ~~xxx~~, Samuel Sharp and William Sharp being fellow bondsmen.

From a record of a marriage of Benjamin Allen, of Burlington, to Deborah Sharp, of Burlington, on October 25,1744, it may be possible that this Benjamin was married to his cousin, Deborah, who may have been the daughter of his sister Rebecca Sharp. The similarity of the names of his possible wife and of his mother, may have misled one into supposing that his mother was his administrator. Reference to page 104 will show that his mother Deborah passed on January 25,1731.

There being no reference to any children of Benjamin and Deborah this line cannot be carried further.

CHAPTER THIRTY-EIGHT.

Aaron Allen, the son of Ralph.

36 Aaron Allen (4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 20th day, 7th month, 1708.

CHAPTER THIRTY-NINE.

Ezekiel Allen, son of Ralph.

37 Ezekiel,(4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born_____; md. 10th day,12th month, 1731, Amy daughter of William Woolley, at whose house the wedding was solemnized. His will was dated at Shrewsbury, N.J., March 2,1747, and refers to him as a yeoman. In it he mentions his wife Amy, and these children:-

(67) i. Obadiah

(68) ii. Nathan

(69) iii Joshua

iv. Elizabeth

(70) v. Aaron

He also refers to his brother Jedediah.

The will was proved March 14,1447, and the inventory filed March 15,1748, showed the estate to be worth two hundred and fifty-seven pounds, one shilling and two pence.

CHAPTER FORTY.

Jedediah Allen, the son of Ralph.

38 Jedediah (4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born _____; md. 30th day,9th month, 1738, Phebe, the daughter of William and Hannah (Wilbur Lippincott, at the meeting house in Shrewsbury. He died March 26,1751. His will was dated May 21,1752, and in it he is referre to as a cordwainer. He mentions his wife, Phebe, and these children:-

(71) i. William, born Sept. ,7,1739.

(72) ii. Ralph, " April 25,1741.

iii. Miriam " January 15,1744.

(73) iv. Jedediah, " July 8,1750.

CHAPTER FORTY-ONE.

James Allen, son of Ralph.

39 James, (4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born 2nd day, 10th mo., 1716; died

Married 17__, _____, Ruth Woolston (4), daughter of Samuel (3), Samuel (2) Budd. This is based upon the manuscript record in the Historical Society of New Jersey at Newark.

CHAPTER FORTY-TWO.

Jacob Allen, the son of Henry,

40 Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born September 15, 1704, at Shrewsbury, N.J. died of "old age" on March 29, ~~1722~~ 1779, at Morristown, N.J. He married (1)_____ _____; (2) "at River" January 15,1751, Naomi, widow of George Day. This marriage is recorded among those performed by Rev. Timothy Johnes, of Morristown, and in the record Jacob is referred to as of South Hanover. She died in Morristown March 9,1784, aged 70, "of mortification in the blood," according to the Morristown church record.

On June 8,1752, eleven persons of the Baptist faith residing in Morristown were granted letters of dismissal from the mother church at Piscataway, to organize the church at Morristown. On August 11,1752 the church was organized and Naomi Allen was one of the original members dismissed from Piscataway. In 1769 the church had grown so rapidly that it was necessary to build a new meeting house, and on February 15 of that year a subscription paper was begun to build a new meeting house on Morristown Green. In the list of subscribers are the names of Jacob Allen and his sons John and Gilbert, the latter 33 years old, married, and a member of the Presbyterian church in Morristown.

In the New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXX., First Series, page 137, is an abstract of will , or rather of a probate entry, reading:

"1750/1, January 16. George Day of the Borough of Elizabeth, bloomer. Naomi Allen, late widow of George Day, and Jacob Allen, renounce their rights of administering the estate, and desire that Jacob Ford, of Morris County, be appointed.

"1750/1, February 23. Administration Col. Jacob Ford,Esq., principal creditor. John Deare, of Perth Amboy, fellow bondsman."

An inventory of the estate is dated January 3,1750/1, taken by

Richard Minthorn and Daniel Day.

Nammi Allen may have had a daughter, for in the Morristown Record, page 58, it is written:- "June 13,1764, John Laporte and Naomi Day were married at Morristown." "On August 18,1765, Naomi wife of John Laporte "turned from the anabaptists" and was received into the Morristown Presbyterian Church, "on ye footing of her being a member of that church in good standing."Ib. p.2o.

The only reference to Jacob Allen found in the Friends Records at Shrewsbury shows him to have been a witness at the Friends meeting, 1oth day, 9th month, 1743, at the marriage of Benjamin Swain to Catherine Rulon, of Shrewsbury, at David Rulon's house. (Stillwell.)

It will be noticed by the reader of the sketches of the Allens which have preceded this, that the name of Jacob is here introduced for the first time. This may have a significance, for it may be noted that the name Jacob is one of the family names of the Corlies family. In the will of George Corlies, of Shrewsbury, dated 25th day, 6th month, 1715, the sum of three pounds each is given to the children of his deceased daughter Hannah, viz. Jacob, Exercise, Moses, Zacherian and Patience. Liber A. page 54, Liber 2,page 49, Monmouth Wills.

It will be noted that Jacob used, in naming his own children, the names of his father Henry, his own name Jacob, and his mother Hannah, and that his only child by the wife Naomi was named after his own brother Moses.

The will of Jacob Allen is dated May 24,1774, and it was not proved until September 13,1779. It reads:-

"In the name of God, Amen. This twenty-fourth day of May, Anno que Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, I Jacob Allen, of the township and county of Morris, and in the province of East New Jersey, weaver, being very much advanced in years, but of perfect mind and memory blessed be God for it, calling unto mind the mortality of my

body knowing that it is appointed for all persons to die, Do make ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say: Commend my soul into the Hands of Almighty God who gave it me and my body to the Earth from whence it came in hopes of a joyful resurrection through the merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ and as for that worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless to me I Dispose thereof as follows:- Imprimis I give bequeath unto my well beloved wife Naoma Allen the use of all my buildings and all the lands which I am properly seized of at the time of my death during the time she shall be and remain my widow and no longer. Item. I will and bequeath after my just debts and funeral charges are all paid unto my beloved son Henry Allen five shillings current money of the Province afd. and bequeath to my loving son Gilbert Allen five shillings. Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved son John Allen five shillings. Item. I give and bequeath to my beloved Granson the son of Aaron Allen deceased (viz) to Samuel Allen five shillings. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susannah Allen five shillings. I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Hannah Hartheway five shillings all which several sums of money to be paid at the expiration of one whole year after my Decease by my Execrs. Item I give and bequeat unto my well beloved son Moses Allen all my Estate Lands which I now live on which I bought of John Holloway or any other lands which I shall be lawfully possessed of at the time of my decease together with all the buildings, Priviledges, Profits, Appurtenances thereunto belonging to him and his Heirs forever, to enter upon and enjoy the same immediately after my Wife shall be deceased or Contract Matrimony, likewise I give to my son Moses all my Books debts which shall be due at my decease all my Goods Chattels and Furniture whatsoever to receive the same after my Wifes decease. Item I further bequeath to my beloved Wife the use o all my Goods, Chattels & furniture whatsoever during her remaining my widow meaning what Goods and Chattels shall be left after my just debts

are paid out of the same. And I do make Constitute and ordain my well beloved wife Naoma Allen and my son Moses Allen to be my lawful executors of this my last Will and testament. And I do hereby disallow revoke and disannul all and every other former Testament, Wills Legacies and bequeaths and executors by me in anyways named or before mentioned willed and bequeathed ratifying and confirming my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I the said Jacob Allen have to this my last will and testament set my hand to the first page there being two pageson this side of this sheet of paper & ~~xxx~~ to the second and last written page I have set my hand and the day and year above written on the first page. 1774."

The will was witnessed by Noadiah Crammer, Peter Smith Jacob Minthorn, Ichabod Ward and Leonard Chapin.

Mr. C.C.Gardner, of Newark, N.J., has spent many years in genealogical work, and has given much attention to the New Jersey Allens. I have taken advantage of his manuscript in the Historical Society of New Jersey in compiling my ~~xxO~~ records of the family of Jacob Allen and of some of his descendants.

Children of Jacob Allen by his first wife:-

(74) i. Aaron, born between 1725 and 1730.

ii. Elizabeth " about 1735; married Nov. 28. 1750, Nathaniel Donnell, of Turkey, now New Providence, N.J.This Nathaniel was of the New Haven Nathaniels descendants, doubtless. She died April 20, 1774, just one month before her father made his will.

(75) iii. Henry " about 1732, died June 4,1803.

iv. Hannah "

(76) v Gilbert, born 1735 or 1736; died Jan.6, 1816; married Elizabeth Lindsley.

(77) vi. Jacob, born about 1738.

(78) vii. John " 174__

viii. Susanna, " 174__ or 175__.

By second wife, Naomi:-

(79) ix. Moses, " about 1753.

A census of New Jersey dated ~~11~~ 1772 showed Jacob Allen had in his family one male and one female (self and wife), one female who was possibly the daughter Susannah, and one male, who was possibly Moses.

CHAPTER FORTY-THREE.

Moses Allen, the son of Henry.

41 Moses (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., September 22, 1707.

On the 10th day, 9th month, 1743, Moses Allen was a witness to the marriage of Benjamin Swain and Cattron Rulon, of S Shrewsbury, at the house of David Rulon.

CHAPTER FORTY-FOUR.

Zachariah Allen, the son of Henry.

42 Zachariah (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., December 1, 1709.

A yeoman living at Woodbridge, N.J.

Married _____, Elizabeth _____.

His estate was granted administration Jan. 13, 1750, and an account of the administration was rendered Jan. 25. ( See Liber E, page 473.)

The only other reference I have found is that in the account of the estate of George Williams, of Shrewsbury, filed in 1743, Zachariah Allen is listed among those who had accounts with the deceased.

CHAPTER FORTY-FIVE.

Gabriel Allen, the son of Henry Allen.

43 Gabriel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., July 25, 1716.

CHAPTER FORTY-SIX.

Zeriah, the son of Henry Allen.

Zeriah (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., May 13, 1721.

I have not given this man a number because I am not satisfied that it was not a female. The name is given as Zerviah, and the query has been made if it was not really Zeriah. This latter name is sometimes apparently used as a variant for Zacheriah, but as there was a child born earlier named Zacheriah, ( see No.42), it may not be presumed that the name would be so used in the same family again.

CHAPTER FORTY-SEVEN.

Samuel Allen, the son of Henry.

44 Samuel (4), Henry(3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., June 29, 1723. Died probably in 1770. 1777 His will is Liber 18, page 154, in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton. He married Mary Taylor, born 10th ~~day~~ mo., 24th day, 1729.

Their children:-

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (80) | i. | Gabriel | born | 19th day, 3rd mo., 1750. |
| | ii. | Lydia, | " | 16th day, 6th mo., 1751. Md. ____ Middleton. |
| | iii. | Abigail, | " | 13th day, 10th mo., 1752. |
| (81) | iv. | Henry, | " | 24th day, 4th mo., 1754. |
| | v. | Hannah, | " | ist day, ist mo., 1756. |
| | vi. | Patience, | " | 12th day, 9th month, 1757. |
| (82) | vii. | Michael, | " | 8th day, 12th mo., 1759. |
| (83) | ix. | Samuel, | " | 4th day, 12th mo., 1763. |
| (84) | x. | Nathan, | " | 9th day, 4th mo.,1767; died 6th day, ist mo., 1840. |
| (85) | xi. | Aaron, | " | 20th day, 9th mo., 1771; d. 30th day, 6th mo., 1773. |

This family was of Chesterfield, N.J.

The will was dated March 31,1770 at Nottingham, N.J. In it he also referred to his brothers-in-law Nathan Robins and Randle Robins.

CHAPTER FORTY-EIGHT.

Michael Allen, the son of Henry.

45 Michael (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Shrewsbury February 22, ~~1736/7~~ 1726/7.

CHAPTER FORTY-NINE.

Jedediah Allen, the son of David.

46 Jedediah (4), David (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

In connection with this man it is well to point out that my account of page ~~112~~ 117 is copied from Clifford Stanley Sims, and a footnote states that Mr. Hance believed that Mr. Sims had made an error and I will now quote Mr. Hance' correction as dated Jan. 22, 1908 in a note to the Boston Transcript.

Born ~~April 6,1695~~; died 1759. Married (1) Elizabeth Corlies, and by her had

(86) i. Jedediah, born Nov. 22,1739.

Married (2):- Mary, daughter of Nathanlei Chamless, by whom he had:-

(87) ii. David born _____, the ancestor of the Allens of Salem, and

(88) iii. Chamless, Born _____, the ancestor of the Allens of Bristol, ~~Pa.~~ N. J.

CHAPTER FIFTY.

Ralph Allen, the son of David.

47 Ralph (4), David (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born _____

Married May 16,1742, Mary Bond, both being then of Monmouth County,N.J.

His will is dated at Shrewsbury,N.J., March 26, 1748, and refers to his wife Mary, and these children:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | i. Rebecca | ) |
| (89) | ii. Judah | )All under 14. |
| | iii. Elizabeth | ) |

The will also refers to his brother Jedediah ( see page 138), and to his cousin Joseph

CHAPTER FIFTY-ONE.

Hezekiah Allen, the son of Jonathon.

48 Hezekiah (4), Jonathon (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born

Married

He was of Shrewsbury N.J., and in his will dated February 29, 1776, he mentions these children:-

(90) i. James

(91) ii. Jonathan

iii. Mary

iv. Martha

v. Catherine

These are all called "Allen" indicating that they were unmarried. He does refer to his grand son David Allen.

CHAPTER FIFTY-TWO.

James Allen, the son of Jonathan.

49 James (4), Jonathan (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).
Possibly he married Catherine Newman, both of Monmouth County, N.J., Feb. 2,1747/8.

CHAPTER FIFTY-THREE.

David Allen, the son of Jonathan.

50 David (4), Jonathan (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury N.J., probably, _____. Possibly married July 19,1748, Sarah Van Dike, of Monmouth County. In the Friends' Records of the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting there is an entry under date of 1/ 3/ 1756 reading "David Allen condemns his wrong marriage". On 2/8/1756 there is record of an appointment of a David Allen as a member of a committee to fix a boundry of a tract of land. Neither of these entries may refer tomthe David Allen I have numbered 50, but I find no other entries which could fit him.

CHAPTER FIFTY-THREE a.

Joseph Allen, the son of Ephraim.

51 Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Ephraim (2), Ralph (1).

This is the man who must be found whether he belongs here or whether he should be through Ephraim (3), Ephraim (2), George (1).

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHAPTER FIFTY-THREE AND ONE-Half.

Samuel Allen, the son of John.

52 Samuel (5), John (4), John (3), John (2), Ralph (1).
Born March 6, 1710, at Woodbridge, N.J., the son of John Allen and Deliverance Potter, his wife. Married _____1728_____, Martha Shotwell. (Dally's Woodbridge, page 358.)

His will dated Jan. 14,1732, and probated May 3,1733, fixes his residence as Amwell, Hunterdon Co., and mentions his wife Martha, giving her his property towards bringing up her children, thus intimating that there were no children by their marriage, but were her children by a previous marriage. See the will in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton,N.J., Liber 3,- page 298.

CHAPTER FIFTY-THREE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

John Allen, the son of John Allen.

53 John (5), John (4), John (3), John (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER FIFTY-FOUR.

David Allen, the son of Benjamin.

54. David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Sept. 8,1739; married March 2,1767, Sarah Kent. Shourds says they had four sons and four daughters.

Children:-

(92) i. Isaac, born 1768.

(93) ii. David )
(94) iii. Kent ) twins, born 1777

(95) iv Ralph born 1779.

v. Rachel, eldest daughter, born _____; married John Briggs, a large land owner of Lower Alloways Creek, who filled many important township offices. He was a Baptist, and a trustee of the church, and with three others built the church and gave it to the society.

vi.

vii.

viii.

Shourds does not give the names of the other three daughters.

CHAPTER FIFTY-FIVE.

Isaac Allen, the son of Benjamin.

55 Isaac (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

## CHAPTER FIFTY-SIX.

Ralph Allen, the son of Benjamin.

56 Ralph (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born July ___,1749.

CHAPTER FIFTY-SEVEN.

Jedediah Allen, the son of Jedediah.

57 Jedediah(5), Jedediah(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Jedediah Allen, (sometimes called Judiah), was born, according to Clifford Stanley Sims, Nov,22,1739; married (license) according to Hance, Nov. 25,1761 to (1) Mary Thompson, so Hance states, or Mary Goodwin as stated by Sims. He married (2), Ruth Nicholson; married (3)16/9/1779 at Upper Greenwich, N.J., Mrs. Ann Wilkins, of Gloucester, county, Woolwich township, N.J., widow of Constantine Wilkins. She died 26/12=1783. He married (4) Dec.31,1785, Mrs. Hannah(Carpenter) Ellet, whose first husband was Charles Ellet, of Salem, N.J.

Jedediah Allen was of Mannington, N.J.

Children by Mary:

(96) i. Samuel, born Nov.12,1762.

By Ruth:-

ii. Elizabeth, " Sept.11,1768.

(97) iii. William " Jan.24,1770.

iv. Rachel, " Aug.12,1771; md(1) _____ Baker, of Shrewsbury, N.J.; (2), David Strethh, of Lower Alloways Creek.

By Ann;

(98) v. Jedediah, " Oct.21,1780.

by Hannah:

vi. Hannah, " Nov. 3,1786; md James Chamness Smith.

Hannah Carpenter, who was Jedediah Allens fourth wife, is an American of Royal descent. (See Browning's Americans of Royal Descent, pages 164-168.) The line there given is as follows:

1. Edward I., King of England. Md. Princess Margaret, daughter of Philip III. King of France. Their son

2 Edmund, Fourth Earl of Kent. His daughter

3. Lady Joan Plantagenet. Md(2) Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent. Their daughter

4. Lady Eleanor de Holland. Md. (2) Edward de Charlton, Lord of Powis. Their daughter

5 Lady Joan de Charlton, married Sir John de Gray, earl of Tankerville. Their son

6 Sir John Grey. His son

7 Sir Henry de Grey. His daughter

8 Lady Elizabeth de Grey, married Sir Roger Kynaston. Their son

9 Humphrey Kynaston. His son

10 Edward Kynaston. His daughter

11 Margaret Kynaston, married John Lloyd of Dyffryn. Their son

12 Humphrey Lloyd-Wenn. His daughter Katherine Lloyd

13 Katherine Lloyd. Her son

14 Charles Lloyd. His son

15 Thomas Lloyd, Governot of Pennsylvania. His daughter

16 Rachel Lloyd, married Samuel Preston. Their daughter

17 Hannah Preston, married Samuel Carpenter. Their son

18 Preston Carpenter. His daughter

19 M Hannah Carpenter, married (1) Charles Ellott, of Salem, N.J.; (2) Jedediah Allen.

The will of Jedediah, or Judiah, is recorded in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton, N.J., (969 Q B 9, page 364, dated 1759. In it he mentions Samuel, Elizabeth, William, Rachel and Hannah, and his wife Hannah.

CHAPTER FIFTY-EIGHT.

David Allen, the son of Jedediah.

58 David (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

David Allen was born, according to Shourds, in 1742, February 12. He married Rebecca, the daughter of Samuel and Edith Tyler Thompson, of Alloweystown, who was born in 1748. They were married in 1766. He died March 17, 1795. They began their married life on his farm in Mannington which he inherited from his father.

Their children:

i. Hannah, born March 5,1767; married (1) Aaron, son of Charles and Sarah Bassett Fogg, of Lower Alloways Creek. They had eight children. (See Shourds). (2) David Bradway, of Hancocks Bridge; no issue; she survived him several years and died in her old age, much respected by her children, relatives and friends.

ii. Mary Chamness, born May 26,1768; married Joseph Bassett son of Elisha and Mary Woodnut Bassett, of Mannington They had nine children. (See Shourds). They left their farm and removed to Salem, living until they were each four score years of age.

iii. Ann, born January 28, 1770; married Joseph Brown, a native of Chester County, Penn., a son of Joseph and Ann Allen Brown. They had three children. (See Shourds). She died young in life.

iv. David, born March 21, 1772.Shourds says he went south to recuperate his health and his family never heard from him.

v. Rebecca, born March 21, 1772, a twin with David. Died August 25,1855. Married (1) Joshua, son of Andrew and Grace Nicholson Thompson, of Elsinborough.

They had three children. (See Shourds). She married (2) Benjamin Griscom. They had two children, Beulah and George.

vi. Edith, born May 8, 1775; died young.

vii. Beulah, born June 2, 1779.

(99) viii. Samuel, born Oct. 21,1781.

(100) ix. Jedediah Thompson, Bron August 27, 1784.

(101) x. Chambless, born _____,1786.

CHAPTER FIFTY-NINE.

59 Chamless Allen, son of Jedediah Allen.

Chambless (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in 1746

Married(?)Sept. 29,1766, Lydia Stewart, both then of Wilmington, Del.

Shourds says Chambless Allen "was a tailor by trade, and followed it in the city of Philadelphia, at which place he died, after living a long life."

CHAPTER SIXTY.

Elisha Allen, the son of Jedediah.

60. Elisha (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born _____,1744.

Married (possibly) Mary Smith, of Salem, Oct. 16,1765.

His will was dated Dec. 2,1775, and says he was of Salem County, and it mentions his wife, but not by name,and these children:-

i. Ann

(102) ii. Jedediah

(103) iii. David

iv. An unborn child

The will also mentions his brothers Chambless and David. The will is recorded in Book 17, page 410, in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton.

This may be the Elisha Allen who had a horse stolen from him in 1770, as is stated in the N.J.Archives, Vol. xxvii, page 51.

There was another Elisha Allen in Salem county at the same time, as there is a record of the marriage of Elisha Allen to Hannah Smith, of Salem, on Oct. 18,1771. and in book 16, page 485, of the recorded wills in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton is the will of Elisha Allen, late the husband of Hannah Smith, deceased.

# CHAPTER SIXTY-ONE.

## Jonathan, the son of Jedediah Allen.

61 Jonathan (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born

Married

CHAPTER SIXTY-TWO.

Benjamin, the son of Jedediah Allen.

62 Benjamin (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER SIXTY-THREE.

Joseph Allen, the son of Joseph.

63 Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born

Married at Shrewsbury, N.J. 8th day, 3rd month, 1759, Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Lippincott.

They had children:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| i. | Abigail, | born 28th day, 9th mo.,1759; died 4th day, 12th month, 1763. |
| ii. | Meriam, | born 27th day,3rd month, 1761. |
| (104) iii. | Joseph, | born 25th day, 4th month, 1763. |
| (105) iv. | Jedediah, | born 5th day, 3rd month, 1765. |

## CHAPTER SIXTY-FOUR.

### John Allen, the son of James.

64 John (5), James (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Query:- Was the father of Northampton, Salem Co.,N.J.?

CHAPTER SIXTY-FIVE.

James Allen, the son of James.

65 James(5), James(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

I have found no information which I can positively say refers to this James. On one of the Cards in the library of the State Historical Society in Newark, I found this:

"James Allen, of Evesham, Burlington County, married Jan.1,1754, Hannah Phillips, daughter of Peter and Sarah Philips, of Evesham. " I am not quite sure that the foregoing does not appear in the New Jersey Archives, in the records of Marriages.

CHAPTER SIXTY-SIX.

Nathan Allen, or Nathan John Allen, the son of Nathan.

66. Nathan John(5), Nathan(4), Nathan(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

The following may refer to this Nathan: (See Minutes of Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1777.

"Bordentown, April 11th, 1777. Nathan Allen, who was apprehended and sent to Philadelphia, was ordered before the Board, and examined, and being one of the People called Quakers, took affirmations to the effect of the Oaths of the State, and was accordingly discharged."

CHAPTER SIXTY-SEVEN.

Obadiah Allen, the son of Ezekiel.

67. Obadiah(5), Ezekiel(4), Ralph(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born

Married January 28, 1762, Hannah Woodmancy of Shrewsbury, N.J.

CHAPTER SIXTY-EIGHT.

Nathan Allen, the son Of Ezekiel.

68 Nathan (5), Ezekiel (4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER SIXTY-NINE.

69 Joshua Allen, the son of Ezekiel.

69 Joshua(5), Ezekiel,(4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER SEVENTY.

Aaron Allen, the son of Ezekiel.

70 Aaron (5), Ezekiel (4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

William Allen, the son of Jedediah.

71 William (5), Jedediah (4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Sept. 7,1739, in Shrewsbury, N.J.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-TWO.

Ralph Allen, the son of Jedediah.

72. Ralph(5), Jedediah(4), Ralph(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., April 25, 1741; I think he is the Ralph who married on 21st day, 10th mo., 1762, Ann, daughter of Mahlon and Mary Wright, of Hanover, Burlington Co., N. J., at Upper Freehold, N.J., William and Miriam Allen being witnesses. See the marriage records of Chesterfield in the New Jersey Archives.

Children:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | i. Miriam, | born | 15th day, 8th mo., 1765. |
| (106) | ii. Jeddiah | " | 5th day, 7th mo., 1765. |
| | iii. Mary | " | 1st day. 4th mo. 1767. |
| | iv. Phebe, | " | 8th day, 2nd mo., 1769. |
| | v. Joseph, | " | 14th day, 1st mo., 1771. |
| | vi. Ann | " | 9th day, 4th mo., 1773; d. 12/12/ 1774. |
| (107) | vii. Ezekiel, | " | 7th day, 6th mo., 1775. |

The foregoing births are copied from the records of the Chesterfield N.J., Monthly Meeting of Friends.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-THREE.

Jedediah Allen, the son of Jedediah.

73. Jedediah (5), Jedediah (4), Ralph (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J. July 8, 1750.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-FOUR.

Aaron Allen, the son of Jacob.

74 Aaron (5), Jacob (40, Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born between 1725 and 1730, the child of Jacob's first wife, whose name we do not yet know. Nor do we know the place of his birth. As Jacob was weaver in South Hanover it may have been there. He was married at Morristown, N.J. Nov. 28,1750, to Abigail (5), daughter of Nathaniel and Joanna (Miller) Bonnell, who was born in Elizabeth borough, probably at Turkey, Nov. 17, 1735. Aaron died about 1760, and on Sept. 28,1766 his widow married Thomas Gardner, of Springfield, N.J., where she died of old age June 10,1824. The old Gardner Bible which has been lost contained the names of all of Abigail's children by both husbands, but contained no reference to her first husband Aaron.

Children of Aaron and Abigail:-

(108) 1. Samuel, born Nov. 27,1751.

ii. Abigail, " Jan. 18,1754; married March 29,1722, Thomas Gardner, Jr., of Springfield, N.J., Born Sept. 25,1752; died April 9,1814.

(109) iii. Uriah " June 15, 1756.

(110) iv. David, " Oct. 1,1758.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-FIVE.

Henry Allen, the son of Jacob.

75. Henry(5),Jacob(4),Henry(3) Jedediah(2),Ralph(1).

Born about 1732; died June 4,1803, at Morristown,N.J., according to the records of the Presbyterian Church of Morristown. A search of the probate records fails to show any will.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-SIX.

Gilbert Allen, the son of Jacob.

76 Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

In 1882 I published an account of "Gilbert Allen, of Morristown, and some of his Descendants". The data which has been gathered since, and which is herewith given, supplants all the data given in that book. The suppositions as to his ancestry there given proved to be wrong and should be disregarded.

Gilbert Allen was born, probably in South Hanover, N.J., in 1736. His mother was the first wife of Jacob Allen, the weaver, of South Hanover, and so far her name has not been discovered, nor the place of her birth and marriage. I have been told in a letter which I do not at the moment find, that Jacob Allen's first wife's name was Elizabeth Bedford. This may some day be verified. Gilbert Allen died at Morristown, N.J., Jan. 6,1816.

Gilbert Allen was married to Elizabeth Lindsley, daughter of Elihu Lindsley. She was born in 1677 and died four days after her husband, Jan. 10th, 1816. Gilbert was 80 and his widow 79 when they died.

Elizabeth Lindsley's father was Elihu (4), Ebenezer (3), Francis (2), John (1). John Lindsley, or as it was then spelled Linle, came from England and was in Branford, Conn., in 1650, ~~where he died in 1728~~ where he had Francis and John. The latter died in Branford in 1748. Franciscame to Newark, N.J., with the colonists, and obtained patents for several tracts of land, part of which was in the right of Ebenezer Canfield, whose daughter he married. Francis died probably about 1710. He had a son Ebenezer (3), born 1665. He Ebenezer, had a son Elihu (4), who died in 1762, having had among other children, Elizabeth (5), who mar-

ried Gilbert Allen.

The first record I find of Gilbert Allen is when, with his wife Elizabeth, he joined the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, or rather entered into covenant with the church. This was July 17,1761. On August 17 of that year they, with their first child, Abigail, were baptized by Rev. Timothy Johnes, D.D. They were received into the church on March 4,1763.

On July 31,1777 he was elected a ruling elder, and on Sept. 12 he was ordained. He remained a ruling elder until his death, and of 158 meetings during that time he was present at 120.

In September,1777 he was made a deacon.

The minutes of the meetings of the elders show the activities of Deacon Allen, and I shall quote from them as they appear in the Morristown Church Record:-

On Dec. 1,1784 Deacon Allen was appointed by the trustees of the church "to call on the Delinquents in Mr, Johnes' Sallary and urge them to pay of their arears or give notes for the Same, & that he shall make abatements at his Disctretion and this Bord will pay him for his Services."

On Sept. 29,1787 he gave "1 dollar and 80 ninetieths" to the trustees of Nassau Hall, "for the education of poor and pious youth."

March 23,1785 Deacon Allen reported to the trustees of the church "that he had called on the Delinquents in Mr. Johnes' Sallary according to the directions of the trustees and had taken Notes to the amount of 140 lbs. 18, 6 and had received cash to the amount of 1 lb. 6,3, and that he had spent in doing said business 9½ days for which Service he charges 7s. per day, amounting to 3 lb.6,6,

On Jan. 10,1787 the trustees again request him to collect money due from the delinquents.

Sept. 30,1787 the trustees " Agreed to new Shingle the Ends

and the South Side of the Ruff of the meeting house", and a subscription paper was drawn up, and "the trustees appointed Deacon Allen to Carry the Subscription through the Congregation for Signers, and this Board will pay him for the same."

June 5,1788 the trustees votd "Deacon Allen & Mr. Johnson carry a subscriptionthrough the parish to get a suffiwient sum for erecting a new meeting house."

Dec. 3,1789, Deacon Allen and Mr. Johnson were appointed to collect the amount due on Mr. Johnes' salary. They also reported that they had presented the subscriptions for the new meeting house to the greatest part of the people of the parish. They then laid the subscriptions before the board. It appeared that there was a sufficient sum subscribed to enclose a house of timber according to the estimate.

When the congregation met on Dec. 11,1789, to take action on the new meeting house Deacon Allen was chosen as moderator.

Jan. 25,1790 the church voted to call Rev. Aaron C. Collins as minister, and Deacon Allen acted as moderator of that meeting. As the beloved Dr. Johnes was obliged to give up the ministry, an "address containing the thanks of the society" was drawn up, and Deacon Allen and Silas Condict were appointed to present the address, and also to inform Mr. Collins of the call of the church.

Feb. 1,1790 the trustees drew up a subscription paper for Mr. Johnes, and Deacon Allen and Mr. Johnson were appointed to take it through the society for signatures.

At a meeting of the society Oct. 8,1790, Deacon Allen acted as moderator. The society elected him as one of a board of Directors with "leave to add or to take from the ~~length or~~ length or breadth of the said new meeting house any number of feet not exceeding five. That the said committee have leave to apply to the Legislature for the privilege of a Lottery to raise a sum of money

equal to the expense of building the new meeting house." The Record reads: "The work (on the new meeting house) was commenced in the spring of 1791. The head carpenter was Major Joseph Lindsley, assisted by Gilbert Allen, both Elders in the Church, and men of great moral worth, and highly beloved by the Congregation. The frame was raised on Sept. 20,1791, and on several successive days. Some two hundred men assisted in the work." This last quotation is copied in the Record from an historical sermon by Rev. David Irving, preached Thanksgiving Day, 1862, in the Presbyterian Church at Morristown.

At a meeting of the parish Feb. 22,1792, Deacon Allen was appointed one of a committee to consider adding to Rev. Mr. Collins' salary.

Deacon Allen was moderator of a meeting of the parish held Jan. 24,1793, to consider liquidating the church debt, and was appointed, with George Tucker, a committee to call upon the people for money for that purpose.

When Rev. Mr. Collins left the church, Deacon Allen was one of a committee to settle with him as to his salary. (Sept. 2,1793.)

Deacon Allen was moderator of a meeting held Dec. 25,1793, at which his son Silas was chosen as one of two choristers for the church.

On July 21,1794, Deacon Allen was moderator of a meeting, which he opened with prayer, at which it was voted to extend a call to Rev. James Richards.

When the church sold a mulberry nursery April 1,1795, Deacon Allen purchased a part of it.

On April 22,1795, Deacon Allen was appointed one of the managers to finish the new meeting house.

Gilbert Allen served in the War of the Revolution, his name being given on page 487 of General Stryker's "Official Register

of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War. Trenton. 1872", and descendants of his can claim eligibility for membership in either the Sons of the American Revolution or in the Sons of the Revolution upon that record. Females are eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Daughters of the Revolution.

The original of Gilbert Allen's will is on file in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey in Trenton. It reads as follows:-

"In the name of God, Amen: I, Gilbert Allen, of the Township of Morris, in the County of Morris, and State of New Jersey, being weak in body but of sound mind, memory and understanding (for which blessing I most devoutly thank my God) do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:

"First it is my will and I do order that all my just debts and funeral expenses be duly paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently can be after my decease.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Elizabeth Allen, during her life-time, the use of all that part of my real estate lying on the east side of the road which runs through my lands to Morristown, and likewise the use of so much of my personal estate as my said wife may choose to retain in her possession; and it is my will that the remainder of my personal estate shall be sold and the money divided equally among my daughters, share and share alike.

"Inasmuch as I have given heretofore unto my son Silas Allen his full proportion of my estate and also paid in full for all his services, I do give and bequeath to him twenty-five dollars.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Timothy Allen twenty-

five dollars, amd likewise the use of all my real estate lying on the west side of the afore mentioned road, during his life, and likewise of that part of my real estate lying on the east side of said road, from and after the decease of my aforesaid wife, provided he shall well and truly pay the legacies hereinafter mentioned.

" I give and bequeath unto my daughters Abigail Munson, Kesiah Saxon, Sarah Wade, Hannah Gardner and Anna Laton, six hundred dollars, to be divided between them equally, share and share alike, to be paid in four annual payments, the first to be paid in one year after my decease.

"Item: It is my will and I do order that no wood or timber shall be cut off from my said real estate except for the use of said farm during the lifetime of my said son Timothy Allen; and it is my will that should ~~xxx~~ my son Timothy Allen refuse or neglect to pay the legacies hereinbefore mentioned, in manner aforesaid, that my Executors hereinafter named shall rent my said farm, and with said rents shall pay said legacies.

"Item: I give and devise unto Jabez Allen, the son of Timothy Allen, three undivided fourths of all my real estate, and I give and devise unto Harriet Allen, daughter of Timothy Allen, one undivided fourth of all my real estate, and their heirs, and should either of said children die without issue, it is my will and I give and devise the whole of my real estate to the survivor.

"Lastly, I hereby appoint Zophar Freeman, David Mills,Esq., and Ebenezer H. Pierson, Executors of this my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I, the said Gilbert Allen, have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen."

The witnesses were Uzal Tomkins, John Lindley,Jr., and Martha Lindley.

He died January 6,1816, and Elizabeth, his widow, four days later. They are buried in the cemetery attached to the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, and the writer placed a marker over his grave some years ago to indicate that Gilbert Allen was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The inscription on the stone over Deacon Allen's grave reads:-

"In memory of Deacon Allen, who died Jan. 6,1816, in the 80th year of his age."

The fact that an inscription should be thought adequate which would identify a man by the title of "deacon", and not give other details of his name, age, etc., indicates how fully the man and his service to the community were united.

The inscription on the stone over Mrs. Allen's grave reads:-

"To the memory of Elizabeth, Consort of Deacon Gilbert Allen, who died Jan. 10th,1816, in the 79th year of her age."

The family Bible of Gilbert Allen is in the posession of a descendant, Mr. S. Edson Gage, architect, in New York City. The entries from that Bible are printed in the New York Genealogical Record, Vol. 46, pages 413-414.

The compiler of these notes made a journey to Morristown in the spring of 1924, and visited the graves of Deacon Allen and his wife. The stones are made of soft red sandstone, and are disintegrating rapidly. The inscription on the stone at the head of the grave of Mrs. Allen is quite illegible, and that on the stone at the head of Deacon Allen's grave is nearly obliterated.

Children of Gilbert and Elizabeth Allen:-

i. Abigail, born _____, baptized Aug. 17,1761; married May 3,1780, Abraham Munson.

ii. Keziah, " May 31,1762;baptized July 16,1762; married Oct. 30,1783, Jesse Sexton. He was born April 6,1759; died Sept. 2,1813; she died Aug. 3,1832. No issue.

iii. Stephen, " in 1763; baptized April 8,1764; died Dec. 19,1778, unmarried.

iv. Elizabeth, " in 1766; baptized June 15,1766; Died July 21,1785.

v. Phoebe, " in 1768; Baptized June 5,1768; died March 30,1786.

(111)vi. Silas, " Feb. 5,1770; baptized April 8,1770.

vii. Sarah, " March 29,1772; baptized July 5,1772; married June 17,1790, Joptha Wade. See the genealogy of the Wade family.

viii. Hannah, " March 31,1774; baptized May 29,1774; Married Henry Gardner.

ix. Anna, " April 29,1776; baptized June 23, 1776; married Charles Layton.

(112) x. Timothy, " Dec. 26,1778; baptized April 11,1779.

xi. Jemima, " March 18,1781;baptized May 3,1781; died Feb.16,1786.

There were also in the family of Gilbert Allen these adopted children:-

John Frazee, baptized Aug,15,1790. The Frazees were of a family which were found in the neighborhood of Woodbridge and Elizabeth. The connection which caused Deacon Allen to adopt the child

is not known.

Jabez Lindsley Allen, born Dec. 24,1805;baptized July 2,1812; the son of Timothy Allen by his first wife, who dying while the ch l child was an infant, caused the boy to be adopted by his grandfather. He will be treated in his proper place as a child of Timothy.

Keziah Layton, born Jan. 7,1809;baptized July 2,1812; the child of Deacon Allen's daughter Anna, who married Charles Layton.

The census of 1772 of Morris township showed his household to consist of Gilbert Allen and his wife, two males born between 1721 and 1756, one female so born, and three males and five females born between 1756 and 1772.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Jacob Allen, the son of Jacob.

77 Jacob (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born about 1738, probably at South Hanover. Drowned June 9,1764.

Married January 19,1759, Elizabeth Miller.

He died intestate, and on June 22,1764, Henry Allen was appointed, at the request of the widow, to administer the estate. Gardner, the New Jersey genealogist, found no record of children, but it is safe to assume that there was a son

i. Jacob, born 1762, who was killed by a kick from a horse. He died when he was 22 years old.

The inventory filed by Henry Allen shows that Jacob Allen was a blacksmith, and the his brothers Gilbert and Henry had book accounts with him. The fact that his son Jacob died from the effects of a kick from a horse indicates, perhaps, that he followed the trade of his father.

War, they say is carried on by boys. Perhaps this record may refer to this Jacob Allen, then 21 years old.

Regimental Orders. August 17,1781. The Jersey Brigade in Camp at Dobbs Ferry.

Court Martial for firing without orders.

Jacob Allen, being charged with fifing his piece without orders, pleads guilty, and was ordered by the Court to march back and forth through the Regiment with his hat under his arm, and thank the Colonel for the favor shown him. Colonel approves and orders sentence to be put in execution this evening at parading.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-EIGHT.

John Allen, the son of Jacob;

78 John (5), Jacob,(4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at South Hanover,N.J., probably about 1740 to 1745; Died about 1788; married Rebecca _____, and lived in Hanover township, Morris Co.,N.J. He served as private in the war of the Revolution (see Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War), (page 487).

His will, dated Sept. 20,1786, names his wife Rebecca and these children:-

(113) i. Aaron, born Nov.1,1767; baptized the same day.

ii. Jehosheba, daughter, born Aug. 31,1769; baptized Sept. 24,1769. Not mentioned in her father's will.

iii. Phebe, born Dec. 14,1771;baptized Feb.23,1772. Not mentioned in father's will.

iv. Abigail, " Nov.13,1773; baptized Jan.9,1774.

(114) v. Silas, " June 26,1776;baptized Aug. 4,1776

vi. Hannah, " Feb. 5,1779; " Mar. 21,1779.

vii. Rachel, " Mar.12,1781; " May 3,1781.

(115) viii.Samuel, " _____,178_

His will was probated Oct.4,1788.

The census of Morris County,N.J. taken in 1772 showed the family of John Allen to consist of himself and wife, one male child and two female children, one of whom was born within the year.

The inventory of his estate was filed Oct. 27,1786 and sh showed its value to be 45 l. 14 sh., 6 d.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-NINE.

Moses Allen, the son of Jacob.

79. Moses (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born in South Hanover in 1753. Died Nov.9,1823, aged 70. Married (1) at Morristown,N.J., Dec.8,1772, Elizabeth Turner, who was born in 1755 and died July 25,1784; (2)Dec.22,~~1788~~ 1806 Sarah Lindsley, who died Oct. 25,1815; (3) Dorcas (Hutchings) McIntire, widow of George McIntire, of Bergen,N.J., who survived him. He died at Green Village, where he was a deacon in the Baptist church, the interment being at Madison,N.J.

Moses Allen was a private in the War of the Revolution, his name being given on page 48 of Stryker's "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War."

His will is dated Sept. 10,1820 and mentions his wife Dorcas, his son Jacob, his grand-son Thomas Eddy Allen, his grandsons John, Silas and Moses, children of Gabriel Allen, deceased, his grandchildren Moses and Elizabeth Brookfield, children of his daughter Hannah, who married John Brookfield.his own sons Stephen and Moses, his son Jerzel's Children, namely Joan,Hannah, Silas, Mary and Julian; his daughter Naomi's children namely Daniel, Phebe, Stephen A., Samuel and Aaron; his daughter Betsy's children, namely Sylvester, ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ Affa, James B., and Hannah. The executors were Silas Lindsley, Jacob Allen and Moses Allen,Jr.

Children;-

By wife Elizabeth:

i. A child, born 1783, died Aug.20,1785.

By wife Sarah:-(?)

ii. Hannah, " 177_, married Oct. 28,1795, to John Brookfield.

(116) iii. Jacob " ____, Was the Thomas Eddy

Allen mentioned in Moses Allen's will the son of Jacob?

(117) iv. Gabriel, born & _____, died before 1824 leaving three children.

(118) v. Stephen, " _____,

(119) vi. Jerzel, " _____. married Mar.14,1803, Mary Pierson.

vii. Naomi, " _____.

viii. Betsy, " _____.

(120) ix. Moses, " _____.

Moses Allen's second child, Hannah, born in 1775, married October 28,1795, John Brookfield, and died Jan. 28,1810, aged 35. They had two children, Moses and Elizabeth, who were mentioned in the will of Moses Allen. Moses Brookfield died Feb. 22,1883, aged 82. He was born, lived his life, and died in Morristown?N.J., where he was a much respected citizen. He left a widow, one son, Alfred, of Boulder, Colo., and five daughters.

CHAPTER EIGHTY.

Gabriel Allen, the son of Samuel.

80. Gabriel (5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

The following is put forward tentatively, as there is no direct evidence that this is the Gabriel who was the son of Samuel.

The name Gabriel is an unusual one among the New Jersey Allens, and there is but little evidence uncovered so far which gives definite information.

He is put down therefore as a son(~~possibly~~) of Samuel, born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 19th day, 3rd month, 1750; in the manuscript card list in the New Jersey State Historical Society's Library he is credited with having married July 16, 1782, Lydia French, daughter of William and Lydia Taylor. The residence is given as Bordentown.

## CHAPTER EIGHTY-ONE.

### Henry Allen, the son of Samuel.

81 Henry (5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Nottingham, Burlington County, N.J., 24th day, 4th mo, 1754; died (?) 21st day, 2nd mo., 1803. Married, 1774, Lydia Hulet.

Children:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | i. Elizabeth, | born | 8th day, 1st mo., 1775. |
| | ii. Hannah, | " | 14th day, 10th mo., 1776. |
| (121) | iii. Joseph, | " | 6th day, 8th mo., 1778. |
| (122) | iv. Samuel, | " | 14th day, 1st mo., 1781. |
| | v. Ann, | " | 10th day, 6th mo., 1783. |
| | vi. Mary, | " | 15th day, 11th mo., 1785. |
| (123) | vii. John, | " | 15th day, 6th mo., 1788. |
| | viii. Lydia, | " | 12th day, 11th mo., 1790. |
| | ix. Mercy, | " | 2nd day, 4th mo., 1794. |
| | x Miriam, | " | 2nd day, 7th mo., 1796. |
| | xi. Meribah, | " | 15th day, 9th mo., 1799. |

CHAPTER EIGHTY-TWO.

Michael Allen, the son of Samuel.

82 Michael (5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born 8th day, 12th mo., 1759.

CHAPTER EIGHTY-THREE.

Samuel Allen, son of Samuel.

83 Samuel(5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born 4th day, 12th mo., 1763; died

Married 6th day, 4th mo., 1785, Margaret Borden, of Upper Freehold, at Robin's Meeting House. Among the witnesses were Mary, Lydia, Henry, Michael and Nathan Allen.

## CHAPTER EIGHTY-FOUR.

### Nathan Allen, the son of Samuel.

84 Nathan(5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Was born in Chesterfield,N.J., 9th day, 4th mo., 1767;died 6th day, 1st mo., 1840.

CHAPTER EIGHTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF.

Aaron Allen, the son of Samuel Allen.

85 Aaron (5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born probably at Chesterfield, N.J., 20th day, 9th mo. 1771; died 30th day, 6th mo., 1773. Having died young there is nothing to add to this brief record.

CHAPTER EIGHTY-FIVE.

86 Jedediah (5), Jedediah (4), David (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph (1)

This is the same Jedediah whom I have outlined on page 117. The duplication here is due to a conflict of authority between Cliffod Stanley Sims, see page 138, and William H. Hance, See page 117.

CHAPTER EIGHTY-SIX.

David Allen, the son of Jedediah.

87 David (5), Jedediah (4), David (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

This the same David I have outlined on page 147. The duplication here is due to a conflict of authority between Clifford Stanley Sims, see page 138, and William H. Hance, see page 117.

## CHAPTER EIGHTY-SEVEN.

### Chamless Allen, son of Jedediah.

88 Chamless (5), Jedediah (4), David (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

This is the same Chamless I have duplicated on page 149. The duplication is due to a conflict of authority between Clifford Stanley Simms, see page 138, and William H. Hance, see page 117.

CHAPTER EIGHTY-EIGHT.

Judah Allen, the son of Ralph.

89 Judah, (5), Ralph (4), David (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

The date of his birth is not known. In his father's will, drawn March 26,1748, at Shrewsbury,N.J., he is referred to as being under 14.

CHAPTER EIGHTY-NINE.

90 James (5), Hezekiah (4), Jonathan (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., _____.

CHAPTER NINETY.

Jonathan Allen, the son of Hezekiah.

91 Jonathan (5), Hezekiah (4), Johnathan (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., _____

CHAPTER NINETY-ONE.

Isaac Allen, the son of David.

92 Isaac (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in 1768, probably in Alloways Creek,N.J. Married, according to Shourds, Rachel Reeve, sister of Stephen Reeve, of Allowaystown,N.J.

Children:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | i. Mary | married | Job Thorp. |
| | ii. Sarah | " | William Brown. |
| (124) | iii. StephenReeve, | " | Rebecca Padget. |
| | iv. Lucetta | " | Joseph Lambert. |
| (125) | v. Jedediah | " | Jane Finley, daughter of John Finley. |
| | vi. Rachel | " | Joseph H. Fogg,son of David and Hannah Fogg. |

CHAPTER NINETY-TWO.

David Allen, the son of David:

93 David (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in 1777, probably in Alloways Creek, N.J. Married _____, Margaret Thompson, grand daughter of Andrew Thompson, of Alloways Creek.

Children:- According to Shourds.

i. Rachel

ii. Margaret born _____; married Morris Fowser, son of William Fowser.

iii. Matilda

iv. Mary

v. Sophia " _____; md. William Robertson.

(126) vi. Samuel

(127) vii. Kent

(128) viii. David

(129) ix. Isaac " _____; married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Keasby Plummer.

Shourds says most of the children listed above died minors.

CHAPTER NINETY-THREE.

Kent Allen, the son of David.

94 Kent (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah,(2), Ralph (1).

Born _____1777, probably in Alloways Creek, N.J. Married _____, (1), (2) , (3) .

Children, according to Shourds:-

By the first wife:-

(130) i. James

(131) ii. David

iii. daughter

iv. "

v. "

By the second wife:-

vi. Rebecca

(132) vii. Hiram

(133) viii. Jonathan

Shourds says:-"Kent Allen, soon after his third marriage, removed to Warren County, Ohio. James and David Allen, soon after their marriages, left their native county and went to one of the western states. This was about 1834."

CHAPTER NINETY-FOUR.

Ralph Allen, the son of David.

95 Ralph (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph (1).

Born in 1779 in Alloways Creek, N.J. Married Margaret Hitchner

Children, according to Shourds:-

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | i. | Sarah, | born | md. Job Denn. |
| (134) | ii. | William | " | |
| (135) | iii. | John | " | |
| (136) | iv. | Benjamin | " | |

CHAPTER NINETY-FIVE.

Samuel Allen, the son of Jedediah.

96 Samuel(6), Jedediah(5), Jedediah(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born Nov. 12,1762. Shourds says Samuel went early in life to Philadelphia and became a wealthy merchant. Hance says he married (1) Sept. 15,1785, Mary Brown;(2) 5th Sept. 1799, by Newbury Bunting,Esq., in Burlington County,N.J., Kitty Vaughan Cox, daughter of Major Richard Cox, of the revolutionary army, and for many years a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey; died 1824.

Clifford Stanley Sims gives the children in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, April,1871, as follows:

By first wife:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. | Maria, | born June 25,1786; | died s.p. | Aug.20,1787. |
| ii. | Rebecca, | " Oct. 28,1787; | " " | Dec.22,1808. |
| iii. | Maria, | " July 16,1789; | " " | July 31,1790. |
| iv. | Robert, | " Nov.17, 1790; | " " | Nov.30,1790. |
| v. | Robert, | " Dec.23,1791; | " " | July 23,1792. |
| vi. | Robert, | " July 23,1793; | " " | Dec. 12,1815. |

By second wife:

vii. Maria Louisa " Aug. 22,1800; md Basso Ville de Basso, and died Nov.13,1838, leavingissue.

viii.Richard Cox, " July 12, 1802;died S.P. Aug. 26,1858.

(137) ix. Samuel, " Dec. 23,1804;

x. William, " Dec.6,1809; " " May __ 1830.

xi. Edward, " Feb. 26,1811; " " June 25,1838.

xii. Chamless, " April 27,1814; " " Mar.2,1816.

xiii. Catherine Cox,b. Nov.20,1812; married William Kirkpatrick Huffnagle and d. having issue.

xiv. Jane Ross, born April 5,1820; md.1Craig Moffat and had issue; md.(2) Franklin Grant, and had issue.

CHAPTER NINETY-SIX.

William Allen, the son of Jedediah.

97 William(6), Jedediah(5), Jedediah(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Mannington,N.J.,Jan. 24,1770.

CHAPTER NINETY-SEVEN.

Jedediah Allen, the son of Jedediah.

98 Jedediah(6), Jedediah(5), Jedediah(4), Ephraim(3), Hed-
ediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Mannington, N.J., Aug. 21, 1780. Intentions of marriage were first given to the Woodbury Monthly Meeting of Friends 10th month, 11th day, 1803, to Lettice, the daughter of James Hinchman and his late wife Sarah. As Jedediah was of another monthly meeting he had to present a certificate of clearness. This was done, and the wedding took place 25th day, 11th month, 1803. Lettice Hinchman was of the township of Deptford, Gloucester County, N.J.

There was no issue from this marriage.

Jedediah Allen was a merchant, living for many years in Salem, N.J. His will was ~~dated~~ proven Oct.1, 1835, in Philadelphia, and recorded in Salem. It left the entire estate to his widow Lettice and made her the executrix.

Samuel Allen, the son of David.

CHAPTER NINETY-EIGHT.

99 Samuel(6), David(5), Jedediah(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Mannington, N.J., Oct. 21, 1781. Died in 1824.

He married 23/11/1809 Mary Elfreth, the daughter of ~~Richard~~ Jeremiah and Mary Elfreth, of Newton township, a wealthy merchant. They resided on the homestead of his father in Mannington.

Children:-

(138) i. David

(139) ii. Samuel

iii. Hannah

(140) iv. Jedediah

(141) v. Edward

CHAPTER NINETY-NINE.

Jededuah Thompson Allen, the son of David.

100 Jedediah Thompson(6), David(5), Jedediah(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Mannington, N.J., Aug.27,1784. Died

Married 24/6/1811,(1) Sarah, the daughter of Samuel Ambler Austin, of Mannington, who died probably about 1824. He married (2) 2/7/1827, at the Salem Meeting of Friends, Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Mercia Gill Abbott, of Mannington.

Children by wife Sarah:

(142) i. Samuel

(143) ii. Richard

iii. Rebecca

iv. Lydia

(144) v. Jedediah

Children by wife Hannah:

vi. Hannah

(145) vii. Chamness

On 26/3/1810 the Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting gave Jedediah T. Allen a letter or certificate to the Woodbury Monthly Meeting, and 9/7/1811 he was given a certificate to Philadelphia.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED.

Chambless Allen, the son of David.

101 Chambless(6), David(5), Jedediah(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born _____, 1786. Died

Married 4/29/1816 (certificate recorded) Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah Nicholson, of Mannington, and lived on a part of his father's homestead. He was a member of the Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting.

Children:

i. Beulah

ii. Sarah

(146) iii. William

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND ONE.

Jedediah Allen, the son of Elisha.

1 Jedediah (6), Elisha (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah[102] (2), Ralph(1).

Born

Died

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWO.

David Allen, the son of Elisha.

103. David (6), Elisha (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah(2) Ralph(1).

Born

Died

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

Joseph Allen, the son of Joseph.

104 Joseph (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 15th day, 4th month, 1763; died 3rd month, 7th day, 1837; married 16th day, 6th month, 1785 at Shrewsbury, N.J., Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Edmund and Miriam(Tilton)Williams, who resided near Colt's Neck; she was born 18th day, 8th month, 1763; died 12th day 2nd month, 1807. Buried at Shrewsbury. Joseph married (2), 16th day, 4th month, 1812, Sarah Corlies, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah Corlies, who died at Deal, N.J., 22nd day, 7th month, 1849, aged 73.

Children by wife Elizabeth:

i. Hannah, born 22nd day, 6th mo., 1786; d. 16/1/1787

(147) ii. Edmund, " 14th day, 8th mo., 1788.

iii. Phebe, " 22 day, 11th mo., 1791; married George A. Corlies; d. 1/7/1791 at Eatontown, N.J.; buried at Shrewsbury.

iv. Miriam, " 23 day, 9th mo., 1793; m. Feb. 13, 1823 at Shrewsbury, John L. Borden, son of Benjamin and Mary Borden. D. 25/5/71

(148) v. Joseph Williams, b. 15th day, 6th mo., 1796.

vi. Elizabeth W. b. 22nd day, 10th mo., 1799; d. 12th day, 7th mo., 1820.

vii. Caroline, b. 20th day, 5th mo., ~~1798~~ 1802; m. William Remson; d. at Red Bank, 12/1/1858.

viii. Jane, b. 19/10/1806; d. 27/5/1807.

Children by wife Sarah:

ix. Deborah, born 24/4/1814; d. 17/9/1814.

(149) x. Benjamin C. " 11 or 12 mo., 27th day, 1815.

(150) xi. Abner )
) born 22nd day, 12th mo.,1817.
(151) xii. Brazilla)

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR.

Jedediah Allen, the son of Joseph.

105. Jedediah (6), Joseph(5), Joseph(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2) Ralph(1)

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 5th day, 3rd mo., 1765; died 13th day, 1st mo., 1815; married _____, Ann _____.

Children:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (152) | i. | George | born 1st day, 12th mo., 1789. |
| (153) | ii. | John | " 18th day, 9th mo., 1791. |
| | iii. | Elihu, | " 24th day, 12th mo., 1793; d. 30/11/1801 |
| | iv. | Phebe, | " 21st day, 1st mo., 1797; m. Ebenezer Hance, of Pa. |
| (154) | v. | Samuel, | " 25th day, 11th mo., 1799; "Our Samuel lived in Haddonfield, N.J. left one daughter." (Stillwell.) |
| (155) | vi. | Joseph, | " 31 day 8th mo., 1802. |
| (156) | vii. | Charles W. | " 29th day, 10th mo., 1805. "Married Sarah Walker of Pa., He resided in Pa." (Stillwell.) |

In the records of this family as copied in Stillwell's Historic and Genealogical Miscellany, there is this note which Stillwell said was written in the original records in lead pencil:

"2nd Jedediah and Joseph Allen of Eatontown were brothers. Jedediah went to Pa. Joseph Allen's father( Joseph 5) lived on Edmond Walcott place and no doubt bought in Eatontown where James Allen kept store, wheel wright and blacksmith."

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE.

Jedediah Allen, the son of Ralph.

106 105 Jedediah(6), Ralph(5), Jedediah(4), Ralph(3), Jedediah(2) Ralph(1).

Born 5th day 7th month, 1765.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIX.

Ezekiel Allen, son of Ralph.

107 Ezekiel(6),Ralph(5),Jedediah(4), Ralph(3),Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born 7th day,6th month,1775.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED & SEVEN.

Samuel Allen, the son of Aaron.

108. Samuel(6), Aaron(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born at South Hanover, N.J., Nov. 27, 1751. J.P. Crayon writes to C.C. Gardner, of Newark, N.J., that Samuel Allen married (1) Miss Smith, of Shongum, N.J., and had a son

(157) i. Samuel, born April 4, 1778. The descendants of this Samuel are given in "The Genealogy of Samuel Allen, by George W. Allen, of LaPorte, Ind., 1914."

Samuel Allen married (2), July 4, 1779, at Morristown, N.J., Hannah Beach, who was born at Mendham, N.J., Oct. 29, 1761. Carroll C. Gardner, in his notes on the Allens which will be found in the State Historical Society in Newark, N.J., in manuscript form, says he had not been able to learn the name of her father, but she was a grand-daughter of Epictitus Beach, of Newark.

Samuel Allen served in the revolutionary war, his name being listed by Stryker in his Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, on page 448 and page 488. He served as ensign in Capt Beach's ~~xxxx~~ company in the Eastern battalion.

He lived at Jefferson Village, in Springfield, Essex county, and attended the Springfield church. Captain Allen, as he was called, died Dec. 15, 1828, and his widow March 25, 1851, nearly ninety years of age.

Children by Hannah:

ii. Elizabeth, born Nov. 14, 1780.

iii. Abigail, " Nov. 14, 1780.

iv. Nancy, " June 13, 1784; married Uriah Gardner, died April 14, 1864.

(158) v. Aaron, born Dec.7,1786.

vi. Sarah, " Sept.1,1789.

vii. David Osborn, born Feb.3,1792;died, unmarried Dec. 14,1806.

viii. Asenath, born March 25,1794.

(159) ix. Samuel M., " June 8,1796.

(160) x. William Gardner, born Dec.1,1798.

(161) xi. John Beach, " Jan. 6,1802.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED & EIGHT.

Uriah Allen, the son of Aaron.

109. Uriah(6), Aaron(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in South Hanover, N.J., June ~~12~~ 13,1756; married at Morristown, N.J.? Nov. 21,1773, to Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel(Pruden) Coe, who was baptized at Morristown, June 6,1757.

Child :-

(162) i. Aaron, born Feb.24,1774; baptized June 29, 1775.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINE.

David Allen, the son of Aaron Allen.

110 David(6), Aaron(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born at South Hanover, N.J., Oct.1,1758; married Mar.16, 1783, Zerviah Carnes, and later settled in Berkshire Valley, N.J. There was a David Allen, Sr., and a David Allen, Jr., in the war of the Revolution, both from Morris County, and a David Allen in the Continental Line whose county is not mentioned. (See Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, page 487.)

David Allen died Nov.__, 1804, and his widow in Dec. 1834.

Their children:-

i. Joseph, born Feb.29,1784; died unmarried Sept 7,1784.

(163) ii. David, " Sept. 12,1785; married Jane Dickenson; died Mar.1,1861.

iii. Joseph, " May 11,1788; died, unmarried, Feb.21,1861.

iv. Samuel, " Nov.30,1790; died unmarried, Feb.2,1792.

(164) v. Zophar Carnes, b.Jan.10,1793; married Hannah _____; died Aug. 20,1857.

(165) vi. Aaron Gardner, b. Jan.3,1795; Married Phebe Baker; died Apr.1,1848.

vii. Samuel, born April 13,1799; died unmarried Aug.1,1819.

viii. Sarah Carnes, b. Dec. 26,1801, died unmarried March 24,1888.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN.

Silas Allen, the son of Gilbert Allen.

111 Silas,(6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Morristown, N.J., Feb, 5,1770; baptized in the Presbyterian church there April 8,1770; married Dec. 5, 1793, at Morristown, N.J., Esther, daughter of Henry and Rachel (Coe) Gardner, born July 20,1772, Baptized Aug. 30,1772, died Sept. 29,1818. He married (2) Nov. 24,1818, Mrs. Sallie Pinkerton. He was appointed one of the choristers in the First Presbyterian church in Morristown Dec. 25,1795. In 18__ he removed with his family to Romulus,N.Y., where he died May 12,1831, at 5 p.m., on the farm upon which he stettled. In politics he was a Whig. Generosity was one of his characteristics. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church.

Children by wife Esther:-

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | i. | Jeduthan, | born _____; | died Dec. 25,1795. |
| (166) | ii. | Stephen, | " | Dec. 21,1795. |
| (167) | iii. | Lewis, | " | Aug. 19,1797. |
| (168) | iv. | Isaac, | " | Aug. 19,1799. |
| | v. | Melinda, | " | Feb. 3,1801;m. Joseph Gardner. |
| (169) | vi. | John, | " | Nov. 2,1802. |
| | vii. | Phoebe, | " | Nov. 5,1804; m. William Van Duyn |
| (170) | viii. | Gilbert, | " | Sept. 6,1807. |
| | ix. | Caroline, | " | Feb.7,1809;m. (1) Daniel C. Thompson;(2) Charles B. Taylor. |
| | x. | Esther, | " | May 3,1811, at Romulus,N.Y.,m. Anthony Yerkes. |
| | xi. | Silas,Jr., | " | Oct. 12,1812;d.Feb.5,1833. |
| | xii. | Louisa, | " | oct. 12,1814;d. Sept.__,1817. |

By wife Sally:

xiii. Mary, born Mar.31,1825;m.Isaac Gamby.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

Timothy Allen, the son of Gilbert Allen.

112 Timothy(6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born at Morristown, N.J., Dec. 26, 1778; baptized April 11, 1779; died at Franklin township, Lenawee county, Mich., Dec. 7, 1868. He married (1) about 1800, at Morristown, Jemimah, daughter of Jabez and Jemimah (Bedford) Lindsley, born Nov. 26, 1783; died Nov. 28, 1810. The inscription on her tombstone in the cemetery at Morristown reads:- " In memory of Jemimah, consort of Timothy Allen, who departed This Life Nov. 28, 1810, In the 28th year of her age. A Loving Wife, A Mother Dear, A Christian Friend, And One Sincere. " Timothy Allen married (2), in 1814, at Morristown, Ann, the daughter of George and Dorcas (Hutchings) McIntire, born at Bergen Point, N.J., Dec. 1, 1794; died at Franklin township, Lenawee county, Mich., Nov. 30, 1874. Timothy and Ann are buried at Clinton, Michigan.

By the terms of the will of his father Gilbert Allen, Timothy was to have the use of his father's farm during his own life, and at his death the farm was to go to Timothy's children.

In 1834 a number of the members of the Allen family and their relations removed to Michigan, then a territory, quite undeveloped. Most of them settled in Lenawee, Jackson and Washtenaw counties. Timothy Allen, through his wife's mother, Dorcas McIntire, located in the township of Grass Lake, Jackson county, the exact location being the east ½ of the southeast 1/4 of section 24. Dorcas McIntire had married as her second husband, Moses Allen, of Morristown, the marriage taking place at Bergen, N.J. Oct. 12, 1810.

Timothy Allen united with the Congregational Church of Grass Lake, Mich., by letter Oct. 31, 1846, and he was dismissed

by letter in Oct. 1850. It is probable that he removed from Grass Lake soon after he located the land referred to, and perhaps he never lived upon the land so located. He was not a member of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, N.J., so the letter by which he joined the Grass Lake church must have been from some church in Lenawee or Washtenaw county.

Timothy Allen's children by his wife Jemimah, all of whom were born in Morristown, N.J.;-

(171) i. Jabez, Born Dec. 24,1805.

ii. Harriet, " August 11,1807. M. August 20,1825 Timothy Prudden, of Morristown.

iii. Elisa " 1805; died of dropsy of the brain Jan.14,1807.

iv. Latty, " _____, died Mar.21,1810.

v. Gilbert, " _____, died April 23,1812.

vi. Silas, " _____, died Feb. 1,1811.

Children by wife Ann, all born in Morristown:-

(172) vii. George McIntire, born Sept.16,1816.

viii. Eliphalet, " April 22,1818; died Feb.15,1821.

(173) ix. John McIntire, " Feb.16,1820.

(174) x. William Alexander, " Nov.24,1821.

xi. Ann Elizabeth, " May 19,1823;died Dec. 18,1842.

(175) xii. Andrew Van Horn, " Feb. 25,1825.

xiii. Clara Rosina, " Dec. 31,1826;m. L.C.Wells, of Franklin township, Lenawee county, Mich.

(176) xiv. Gilbert Oliver, " Aug.19,1828.

xv. Margret Ann, " April 7,1830;d. unmarried, Dec. 24,1851.

(177) xiv. Stephen Hutchings, " Nov.4,1832.

An examination of the records of the registry of deeds in Morristown shows that on Dec. 12,1800 Gilbert Allen, Timothy's father, deeded to him, for "love and affection", a piece of land in "the great swamp" in Morristown. On Sept.14,1805, Gilbert deeded to Timothy, "for love and affection",five acres of the homestead farm in Morristown. When Gilbert Allen died Timothy bought the home farm, about 45 acres, paying therefor $1265. In 1832 Timothy sold to Joseph Cutler all the homestead farm, about 100 acres. It was soon after this that Timothy removed with his family to Michigan.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE.

Aaron Allen, the son of John Allen.

113. Aaron,(6), John(5), Jacob(4), Henry (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph (1).

Born in Morristown,N.J., Nov.1,1767. The Record of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown atates that he was baptized the day of his birth, and assuming withba query that he married and had a child

i. Phebe, born April 11, 1785, baptized June 26,1785.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN.

Silas Allen, the son of John Allen.

114 Silas (6), John (5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Morristown, N.J., June 26,1776;Bap.Aug.4,1776.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN.

Samuel Allen, the son of John Allen.

115 Samuel (6), John (5), Jacob(4),Henry(3), UJedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born at Morristown,N.J., _____,178_.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN.

Jacob Allen, the son of Moses Allen.

iie Jacob(6), Moses (5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Morristown,N.J.,_____. The will of Moses Allen refers to his grandson Thomas Eddy Allen, but does not state that he was the son of Jacob. The Record of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown has a Jacob Allen, who married Polly Minton May 8,1802. There is also a record of a Jacob Allen of Caldwell, who married Hannah Whitehead, Sept. 24,1803. I do not know if either of these Jacobs was the Jacob mentioned at the head of this page.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

Gabriel Allen, the son of Moses Allen.

117 Gabriel(6), Moses(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Morristown, N.J. _____; died before 1824 leaving three children who were mentioned in his father's will:-

(178) i. John

(179) ii. Silas

(180) iii. Moses

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN.

Stephen Allen, the son of Moses Allen.

118 Stephen(6), Moses (5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Morristown,N.J._____.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN.

Jerzel Allen, the son of Moses Allen.

119 Jerzel(6), Moses (5),Jacob(4),Henry(3), Jedediah(2),Ralph(1).

Born in Morristown?N.J., _____. Married there March 14,1803, Mary Pierson. The Record of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown queries if she be not the daughter of Samuel Pierson. Moses Allen mentions these children of Jerzel in his will:-

i. Joan

ii. Hannah

(181) iii. Silas

iv. Mary

v. Julian

In the nots on the Allen family made by Chrles Carroll Gardner, and placed in manuscript form in the library of the New Jersey State Historical Society at Newark, he states that Mary Pierson who married Jerzel Allen was the daughter of Timothy Pierson, and was born about 1782 and died April 11,1847.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

Moses Allen, the son of Moses Allen.

120 Moses (6), Moses(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Morristwon, NJ., _____.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY

Joseph Allen, the son of Henry Allen.

121) Joseph (6), Henry(5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph (1).

Born, probably at Nottingham, N.J., 6th day, 8th month, 1778.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE

Samuel Allen, the son of Henry Allen.

122 Samuel (6), Henry (5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born, probably at Nottingham,N.J., 14th day 1st month, 1781.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO.

John Allen, the son of Henry Allen.

123 John(6), Henry (5), Samuel (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, probably in Nottingham, N.J., on the 15th day, 6th month, 1788.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE
Stephen Reeve Allen, the son of Isaac Allen.

Stephen Reeve Allen, son of Isaac.

124 Stephen Reeve (7), Isaac (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born _____, probably in Alloways Creek, N.J., married Rebecca Padget, at _____, on _____.

Children, according to Shourds.-

(182) i. Isaac

(183) ii. William

(184) iii. Stephen

iv. Phebe

(185) v. Joseph

(186) vi. Jedediah

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR

Jedediah Allen, son of Isaac.

125 Jedediah (7), Isaac (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born _____, probably in Alloways Creek, N.J.

Married _____, Jane, daughter of John Finley.

Children:- According to Shourds.

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

v.

Shourds does not give their names.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE

Samuel Allen, the son of David Allen.

126 Samuel(7), David (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, perhaps in Alloways Creek, N.J., _____.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-~~FIVE~~ SIX

Kent Allen, the son of David Allen.

1.7 Kent (7), David (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, perhaps in Alloways Creek, N.J., _____.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN.

David Allen, the son of David Allen.

128 David (7), David (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, possibly in Alloways Creek,N.J., _____.

## CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT.

Isaac Allen, the son of David.

129. Isaac (7), David (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born _____, probably at Alloways Creek, N.J. Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Keasbey Plummer.

Children, according to Shourds:-

(187) i. David

ii. Sarah

(188) iii. Thompson

iv. Charles Anna (sic)

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE.

James Allen, the son of Kent.

130 James(7), Kent (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

The only information I have of this man is Shourds statement that soon after his marriage he went to one of the western states. This was about 1834.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY



David Allen, the son of Kent.

131 David (7), Kent (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

The only information I have of this man is Shourds statement that soon after his marriage he went to one of the western states. This was about 1834.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE

Hiram Allen, the son of Kent.

132 Hiram (7), Kent (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO

Jonathan Allen, the son of Kent Allen.

133 Jonathan (7), Kent (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3) Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

William Allen, the son of Ralph.

134 William, (7), Ralph (6), David (5), Benjamin (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born in Alloways Creek, N.J., _____. Married (1) _____, Rebecca Carll. From this marriage there were no children. (2)Martha Griscom, daughter of Andrew Griscom. When Shourds wrote this article which was published in the local newspaper along in the eighties perhaps, (I have lost the date), there were no children.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR.

John Allen, the son of Ralph.

135 John(7), Ralph(6), David(5), Benjamin(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE.

Benjamin Allen, the son of Ralph.

136 Benjamin(7), Ralph(6), David(5), Benjamin(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Shourds says he was born in _____, in Alloways Creek, N.J. Married _____, (1) Ann, daughter of Samuel Fogg; (2) Sarah, daughter of Eliakim Smith, the marriage taking place _____. From the first marriage there was no issue. Shourds says there were two or more children by the second wife, but he does not give their names. Benjamin was, when Shourds wrote in the eighties, a successf ful farmer in the township of Lower Alloways Creek, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX.

Samuel Allen, the son of Samuel.

137 Samuel (7), Samuel (6), Jedediah (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Philadelphia, probably, Dec. 23,1804; md. Dec.3, 1827, Catherine Remson Rossell, daughter of Judge Rossell, of Mount Holly, N.J. Died June 8,1842.

Children, according to Clifford Stanley Sims:-

(189) i. William Rossell, born Dec.29,1828.

ii. Anna Eliza, " Aug.1,1830.

iii. Marion Wilmer, " Dec.__, 1833; d. s.p. 1834.

iv. Charles Carroll, " Sept.20,1839;d.sp. 1843.

v. Samuel Marrington, " Aug.22,1842; d.s.p. 1857.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN.

David Allen, the son of Samuel.

138 David (7), Samuel (6), David (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Mannington, N.J.,

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

Samuel Allen, the son of Samuel.

139 Samuel (7), Samuel (6), David (5), Jedediah (4) Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Mannington, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE.

Jedediah, the son of Samuel.

140 Jedediah (7), Samuel (6), David (5), Jedediah (4), Eph-
Raim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Mannington, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY.

Edward Allen, the son of Samuel.

141 Edward(7), Samuel (6), David (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Mannington, N.J.

Married 23rd day, 5th month, 1839, to Hannah, the daughter of Joshua and Sarah Lippincott, of Evesham township, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE.

Samuel Allen, the son of Jedediah Thompson Allen.

142 Samuel (7), Jedediah Thompson (6), David (5), Jedediah (4) Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Probably born in Mannington, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

Richard Allen, the son of Jedediah Thompson Allen.

143 Richard (7), Jedediah Thompson (6), David (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, probably, in Mannington, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE.

Jedediah Allen, the son of Jedediah Thompson Allen.

144 Jedediah (7), Jedediah Thompson (6), David (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, probably, in Mannington, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR.

Chamness Allen, the son of Jedediah Thompson Allen.

145 Chamness (7), Jedediah Thompson (6), David (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born, probably, in Mannington, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE.

William Allen, the son of Chambless.

146 William (7), Chambless (6), David (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, probably, in Mannington, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX.

Edmund Allen, the son of Joseph Allen.

147 Edmund (7), Joseph (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born, probably at Shrewsbury, N.J., 14th day, 8th month, 1788; died May 17,1867; married _____, at Shrewsbury, Sarah T_____.

A physician.

Children:-

i. Edmund T. born _____,1819; died June 12,1819.

(190) ii. Edmund T. " June 12,1821; died Feb. 22,1884.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN.
Joseph Williams Allen, the son of Joseph.

148 Joseph Williams (7), Joseph (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 15th day, 6th month, 1796; died Rahway, N.J. and was buried at Shrewsbury 12th day, 6th month, 1857; aged 61 years, 5 months and 21 days. Married (1) Sarah _____, who died 2nd day, 2nd month, 1819, aged 23 years. He married (2) at Rahway, N.J., Harriet Shotwell, on the 26th day, 12th month, 1822. She was the daughter of Peter and Phoebe Shotwell, of Middlesex county, N.J., and he was then of New York City. The Vail Mss. in the New York Genealogical Society's library, Vol.2, No.120, gives these children:

(191) i. Joseph Edward, born Rahway, 8/8/1825.
ii. Margaret Elizabeth " " 8/8/1825.
iii. Mary Matilda, " New York, 4/10/1827.
iv. Myriam Borden, " Brooklyn, 4/2/1829; md. 4/6/1868 Samuel Homer, of Norristown, Pa.

(192) v. Joseph Walker, born Brooklyn, 6/10/1831=
vi. George C. " " 6/10/1833; d.1834.
vii. Caroline R. " " 4/10/1835.
viii. Catherine, " " 4/27/1837.
ix. Julia Anna, " Rahway, 5/28/1842.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT.

Benjamin C., the son of Joseph Allen.

149 Benjamin C., (7), Joseph (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 11th or 12th month, 27th day, 1815; died 11/30/1873.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE.

Abner, the son of Joseph Allen.

150 Abner (7), Joseph (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Shrewsbury, N.J., 12/22/1817; died 6/5/1881; married _____, Elizabeth Coombs, born 24/10/1816; died at Deal, N.J., 20/8/1873.

Children:-

i. Sallie, born 25/5/1851; died 14/5/1894=

(193) ii. Ezekiel, " 4/1/1854.

(194) iii. George C. " 16/6/1855.

iv. Miriam T. " 31/8/1859; md. _____ Crowddall(?) removed to Syracuse, N.Y.

The foregoing ar from the records of the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

Brazilla Allen, the son of Joseph.

151 Brazilla (7), Joseph (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim(3) Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Shrewsbury,N.J., 12/22/1817; died 10/_/1888; buried at Shrewsbury,N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE.

George Allen, the son of Jedediah Allen.

152 George (7), Jedediah (6), Joseph (5), Jospeh (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born 1st day, 12th month, 1789.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO

John Allen, the son of ~~Zuzx~~ Jedediah Allen.

153 John (7), Jedediah (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born 18th day, 9th month, 1791.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE.

Samuel, the son of Jedediah Allen.

154 Samuel (7), Jedediah (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born 25th day, 11th month, 1799, perhaps in Shrewsbury, N.J. In Stillwell's Historic and Genealogic Miscellany the records of the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends is published. In pencil there is added in connection with the birth of Samuel; "Our Samuel lived in Haddonfield, N.J.; left one daughter."

On 10th month, 6th day, 1831 he married Mary G. Taylor, daughter of Courtland and Isabel Taylor, of Chesterfield, N.J. at the Chesterfield Meeting House.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR.

Joseph Allen, the son of Jedediah Allen.

155 Joseph (7), Jedediah (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph)1).

Born at Shrewsbury, N.J., 31st day, 8th month, 1802.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE.

Charles W. Allen, the son of Jedediah Allen.

156 Charles W. (7), Jedediah (6), Joseph (5), Joseph (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., 29th day, 10th month, 1805. On the records of the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends there is added in connection with the record of his birth, the statement "Married Sarah Walker, of Pa. and resided in Pa."

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX.

Samuel Allen, the son of Samuel Allen.

157 Samuel (7), Samuel (6), Aaron (5), Jacob(4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Shongum, N.J., April 4, 1778. The descendants of this Samuel are given in "The Genealogy of Samuel Allen, by George W. Allen, of La Porte, Ind., 1914."

4/15/1938 A copy of this genealogy is in the Library of The New England Historic Genealogical Society, presented by me to the Library this day. Its title is "Allen History and Genealogy" by George W. Allen.
John G. Allen.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN.

Aaron Allen, the son of Samuel Allen.

158 Aaron,(7), Samuel (6), Aaron (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-Eight.

Samuel M., Allen the son of Samuel Allen.

159 Samuel M., (7), Samuel (6), Aaron (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born June 8,1796.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

William Gardner Allen, the son of Samuel Allen.

160 William Gardner (7), Samuel (6), Aaron (5), Jacob (4),
Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).
Born Dec. 1,1798.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND ~~FIFTY SIXTY~~ SIXTY.

John Beach Allen, the son of Samuel Allen.

161 John Beach (7), Samuel (6), Aaron (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Jan 6,1802.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE.

Aaron Allen, the son of Uriah Allen.

162 Aaron(7), Uriah (6), Aaron (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Morristown, N.J., Feb. 24,1774; baptized June 29,1775.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO.

David Allen, the son of David Allen.

163 David (7), David (6), Aaron (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Sept. 12,1785; died March 1,1861; married Jane Dickenson.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

Zophar Carnes Allen, the son of David Allen.

164 Zophar Carnes(7), David (6), Aaron (5), Jacob (4), Henry(3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Jan.10,1793; died Aug. 20,1857; married Hannah _____.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR

Aaron Gardner Allen, the son of David Allen.

165 Aaron Gardner (7), David (6), Aaron (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3) Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Jan. 3,1795; died April 1, 1848; married Phebe Baker.

Chapter ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

Stephen Allen, the son of Silas Allen.

166 Stephen (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3) Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born Dec. 21,1795, in Morristown,N.J.; married Oct. 10, 1822, Deborah, daughter of Benjamin and Mary ( Barlow) Sutton, born in Romulus, N.Y., Oct. 27,1796; died April 6 1877, at Adrian,Mich. He died March 9,1880, at Adrian. A farmer. He removed from Romulus,N.Y., first settling in Dover township, Lenawee county, Mich., in March, 1836, selling the following June, when he purchased a farm in Madison township, twl miles south-west of Adrian. He located land in Ingham county, but never lived there.

Children, all born in Romulus, N.Y.;

(195) i. Benjamin Sutton, born Dec. 22,1823.

ii. Mary Barlow, " Oct. 7,1825; md. Elihu B. Pond, of Ann Arbor, Min Mich., and had:(i) Mary Louise b. Sept. 28,1852. (ii) Stephen Allen,b. Aug. 9,1854;d. Oct.2, 1855. (3) Irving Kane, b.May 1 1857; (4) Allen Bartlit, born Nov. 21,1858; (5) Amanda, b. Mar. 9,1863, d. Nov. 29,1867.

iii. Esther Gardner, born Feb. 26,1827; md. (1) Chester D. Yost; (2) J.A.Bayles.

(196) iv. Silas Lindsley, born July 16,1828.

(197) v. John Wesley, " Jan. 18,1830.

vi. Gilbert Tennent, " Nov.18,1831;d. July 20,1854.

vii. Louise Caroline, " June 10,1833;m.md.J.A.Bayles.

viii. Lewis Thompson, born April 5,1835.D. April 26,1836.

ix. Phoebe Miriam, " May 30,1836;died Feb. 10,1854.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX.

Lewis Allen, son of Silas Allen.

167 Lewis ((7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Morristown, N.J., Aug. 19, 1797, Married April 10, 1823 Eliza, the daughter of Abijah and Susannah ( Barker ) Marvin, at Romulus, N.Y. She was born in 1805 in New York City; Died May 1, 1869, at Manchester, Mich. He died Oct. 14, 1854, at Sharon, Mich. He was a farmer and a carpenter. On Oct. 5, 1831 he located the N.E. quarter, section 35, and the W. half, N.W. quarter of section 36 T.3, S.3, E., in Sharon, Mich., and June 11, 1833, he took the N.E. quarter of S.W. qu quarter Sec. 36 in the same town. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church at Manchester for many years; was supervisor of Sharon township and representative in the State legislature which met at Detroit 1838-9.

Children:-

i. Susanna Marvin, born May 11, 1825, at Romulus, N.Y., married Lewis H. Weir.

ii. Myranda, born at Romulus, N.Y., May 1, 1827; died Dec. 31, 1827.

(200) iii. Abijah Marvin, born at Romulus, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1828; died May 10, 1829.

(198) iv. Lewis, Jr., born at Romulus, N.Y., March 9, 1830.

v. Silas Frederic, born at Romulus, N.Y., Mar. 2, 1832.

(199) vi. Abram Barker, born at Sharon, Mich, June 3, 1834

(200) vii. Abijah Marvin, born" " " June 3, 1834.

(201) viii. Albert Fuller, " " " " Dec. 27, 1836.

(202) ix. Edward Payson, " " " " Oct. 28, 1839.

(203) x. Charles Thompson," " " " Sept. 8, 1841.

xi. Stephen, born at Sharon, Aug. 31, 1844; d. Oct. 22, 1854.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

Isaac Allen, the son of Silas Allen.

168 Isaac(7),Silas(6),Gilbert(5),Jacob(4), Henry (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph (1).

Born Aug. 19,1799, at Morristown,N.J.; married Oct.4,1821, at Morristown, Saletta, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Doty) Ayers, born at Morristown May 24,1802, where her father and mother were also born. She died Jan. 28,1861, at Romulus,N.Y.,where he also died May 26, 1866. He was a farmer. Children, all born in Romulus:-

i. Sarah, born Aug.4,1822;md. Benjamin S. Allen, q.v.

ii. Nathaniel Ayers, born Oct.13,1824;d. June 15,1825.

iii. Caroline, born May 23,1826.

(204) iv. Martin Luther, born May 26,1828.

v. Martha, b. Sept.3,1830; md. John S. Edwards.

vi. Esther Jane, b. Sept. 23,1832;md. John Monroe.

vii. Francis Clinton, b.Aug. 26,1834;d. Feb.21,1849.

(205) viii. Isaac Newton, b. March 27,1837; d. Jan.20,1860.

(206) ix. William Harrison, b. Dec. 21,1840.

(207) x. Walter Hamilton, b. Nov,11,1844.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

John Allen, the son of Silas Allen.

169 John (7), Silas(6), Gilbert (5), Jacob,(4), Henry (3), Jedediah, (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Morristown,N.J., Nov. 2,1802;married (1), at Morristown, in 1827, Catherine Melick, born Nov. 9,1805,died at Sharon,Mich., April 14,1861; married (2),Sept.___,1867,Margaret Ann (Stanley) Dean. He died Nov. 28,1873, at Mt. Morris, Mich., and is buried at Sharon,Mich. In 1833 he removed from Seneca county,N.Y., to Michigan, and on June 9,1834, he located the S.W. fractional quarter of section 19,Town 3,S. and 3 E., and the fractional N.W. quarter of Section 30, Town 3 S. and # E., 360 acres in all.

Children by Catherine:-

(208) i.Andrew, born July 26,1828.

(209) ii. Theodore, born Oct. 17,1830.

(210) iii. Stephen, born Jan.19,1833.

iv. Margaret, " Feb. 7,1835;d.Feb.7,1840.

(211) v. Isaac, born April 10,1840.

vi. Deborah, " Nov. 20,1843;md. Clements C. Libby.

vii. Paul, born June 21,1845;died June 21,1848.

By Margaret:-

(212) viii. Schuyler Colfax, born July 23,1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

Gilbert Allen, the son of Silas Allen.

170 Gilbert (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah, (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Seneca County, N.Y., Sept6,1807; died March 17, 1880; married in Lodi, Seneca county, N.Y., Feb. 10,1836, Nancy, daughter of William and Margaret ( McAffee ) Waddell, born in Seneca county April 9,1810. He was a strong abolitionist, a Republican in politics, a Methodist, a temperance man, an anti-mason, and a thoroughly whole-souled man. On June 19,1832 he located the S.W. quarter of section 9, (160 acres) in Lodi township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he lived until 1853 to section 3, and again in 1867 to the pleasantly located farm on which he died.

Children:-

i. Emily Berthune, born Mar. 19,1837; md. John Van Duyn, Nov. 2,1882.

ii. Phoebe Van Duyn, born April 23,1838; md. May 28, 1868, _____ Davis, of Olivet, Mich.

(213) iii. Isaac Waddell, born Aug. 6,1840.

(214) iv. Lewis Seymout, born June 29,1842.

v. MarthaJane, born Aug. 14,1844.

(215) vi. Gilbert Ethimer, born Nov. 6,1846; d. July 3,1868.

(216) vii. William Duncan, born April 17,1849.

viii. Flora Ann, b. Aug. 25,1851; md. Fred. C. Wood.

ix. Rosa Lee, b. Aug. 12,1854.

Chapter One Hundred and Seventy.

Jabez Lindsley Allen, the son of Timothy Allen.

171. Jabez Lindsley,((7),Timothy (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Morristown,N.J., Dec. 24,1805; died at Dover,N.J., Sept. 22,1869, from the effects of a fall from a tree from which he was picking fruit, preparing to leave his Dover home for the winter intending to go to his home in Jacksonville, Fla. His mother dying when he was five years old, he was adopted, so the Morristown record says, by his grandfather, Deacon Gilbert Allen; he was baptized at the Presbyterian church in Morristown July 2,1812. He married March 27,1827, at Morristown, Caroline Conkling, the daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Coe) Mills. Jabez Mills was of Morristown, and Hannah Coe of Succasunna. His wife Caroline was born Sept. 24,1807, and was baptized at the Presbyterian church in Morristown Jan. 1,1808. He was a successful man, fully recognizing his duty to his family, his relations and his neighborhood. He removed to Dover soon after his marriage, and in time became one of the leading supporters of the Presbyterian church there, in which he was deeply interested. His will was dated April 13,1867 and is found on page 662, Vol. 1, of Morris wills, in the court house of Morris county. His generous and thoughtful character is amply shown by its provisions. They had five children born between 1827 and 1842, all of whom died young. Among them were Hannah Caroline, b. July 23, 1828; died Nov. 29,1828, and Charles Mills, born June 11, 1833, died _____. The others were nameless. Other children were;-

vi. Samuel Gilbert Whittlesey, b. June 16,1842;d. Jan.2,1860

vii. Marie Louise, b. Jan 30,1846; md. (1) Hon. George Gage, (2) William Courtney.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE.

George McIntire Allen, the son of Timothy Allen.

172 George McIntire (7), Timothy (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Morristown, N.J., Sept.16,1816; died at Manchester, Mich., Dec. 22,1877; married Elizabeth Jones; no issue.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO.

John McIntire Allen, the son of Timothy Allen.

Father of the compiler of these notes.

173 John McIntire (7), Timothy (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3) Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Morristown, N.J., Feb. 16,1820; died at Lansing, Mich., Feb. 22,1888; married Dec. 2,1846, at Bridgewater township, Mich., Nancy, the daughter of Timothy and Matilda (Rand) Bancroft, born March 17,1826; died April 26,1894, at Denver, Col. Both are buried at their old home at Grass Lake, Jackson county, Michigan, in the western cemetery.

When his father, Timothy Allen, removed from Morristown, to Michigan, John McIntire Allen was a boy about fourteen years old. The writer was told by an old man that the first time he saw John was when he was driving an ox team composed of eight oxen, hauling logs from the land which was being cleared for homes for these pioneers. At the time of his removal to Michigan it was a new territory, with no railroads. The work of making homes in the wilderness was as severe as in any new country. The first home of his father was in Grass Lake, Mich., where as a young man of twenty John M. united with the Congregational church. He later lived at Clinton, Michigan, and Toledo, Ohio, where he was in business. He then returned to Grass Lake, where he resided until Sept. 9,1879, thence to Lansing, Mich., where he remained until his death. Gifted as a singer he was able to teach singing to the whole countryside by the method in use in the rural sections of the country at that time,- the singing school. His schools, held in all the nearby towns of the county, formed an important contribution to the cultural and social influences in their communities. During the winter seasons

also, he held what were known as "musical conventions", which brought together the musical people of a number of adjoining communities. Those in each community had been traind in the compositions to be sung at a series of concerts at some central point. The various groups were then brought together and trained as a body, for a great concert which was given at the close of the convention. At these concerts noted artists were brought from large cities. The value of such artistic influences to the young and country settlements of a comparitively new state were considerable.

In his musical work Mr. Allen was in correspondence with the best known American composers of that time. His wife being a talented singer, and his daughter an able musician, vocal and instrumental, Mr. Allen frequently made up concert companies which travelled throughout the southern part of Michigan giving concerts which were a part of the artistic development of the times. He also took the leadership of the music in the Congregational church of Grass Lake.

In addition to his musical activities Mr. Allen was a business man, travelling from New York to the western part of Michigan. On one of these trips, while at Allegan, Mich., he was seriously poisoned through the carelessness of a druggist. The effects of this were present for many years.

Matilda Bancroft, the mother, and Timothy Bancroft, the father of Nancy Allen, the wife of Mr. Allen, were likewise of colonial stock. The Bancroft line ran:- Thomas (1), of Dedham, Mass., 1640; John (2), Lynnfield, Mass., 1656-1739/40; Timothy (3), Lynnfield, Mass., 1704/5- 1775; John (4), Rindge, N.H., 1753-1822; Timothy (5), Rindge, N.H., Union, N.Y. and Michigan, 1792-1880; Nancy (6), married John McIntire Allen,

born March 17,1826, at Union, New York. Resided there until her father took his family one step farther into the wilderness and removed to Bridgewater, a township in Lenawee county in southern Michigan. From Buffalo to Detroit the trip was by a packet on Lake Erie. It is said that Timothy Bancroft left Union,N.Y., with the intention of removing to Chicago, but on the packet he met Ephriam Gilbert who had previously settled in Bridgewater, who became interested in Timothy's eldest daughter, whom he eventually married.

Mr. Gilbert urged Mr. Bancroft to settle in southern Michigan, and offered him an empty log house of his in which he could lodge his family while he went on to Chicago alone and spied out the land. This Mr. Bancroft did, leaving his family in Bridgewater and riding on to Chicago on horseback. The journey was so difficult, and the prospect so discouraging to Mr. Bancroft, that he returned from Chicago quite willing to accept Mr. Gilbert's advice, and remain in Michigan.

Matilda Rand, the mother of Nancy Bancroft, and the wife of Timothy Bancroft, was the daughter of Col. Daniel and Susannah (Hemenway) Rand, of Rindge,N.H. Daniel Rand was a revolutionary soldier and was a descendant of Robert Rand, of Charlestown, Mass. His wife Susannah Hemenway was a descendant of Ralph Hemenway, of Roxbury,Mass.

Children;-

i. Addie, born Jan.28,1850, at Bridgewater, Mich. Married Jan.12,1869, at Grass Lake, Mich.,to Cassius M. Carrier, of colonial descent, his ancestor having been one of the early settlers of Colchester, Conn. He was the son of Amasa and

[illegible]

Dolly (Ackley) Carrier, born at East Hamilton, N.Y. Jan. 28,1846; died at Denver, Col., Oct. 6,1901. Addie died at Denver June 21,1900. They lived at St. Johns, Corrunna, and Lansing, Michigan. She was an accomplished instrumental musician and vocalist, having received her early training in New York City. She was an unusally expert improvisor upon the church organ, which she nearly always played in the communities in which she lived. She also taught music, thereby passing on the artistry she exercised herself during life up to the very last.

Children:-

i. Lola, born at St. Johns, Mich., July 1,1870.

ii. Roy John," " " " " Dec. 2,1872.

The other child of John McIntire and Nancy (Bancroft) Allen was:-

(217) ii. John Kermott, born at Chelsea, Mich., May 9,1858.

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Note:-The line of descent of Lola Carrier and of Roy John Carrier, children of Cassius M. and Addie (Allen) Carrier, is as follows:-

(1) Thomas Carrier, born in Wales 1636; migrated to America; resided at Amesbury and Colchester, Conn.; Mass.,

(2) Andrew
(3) Andrew
(4) Joseph
(5) Ebenezer
(6) Amasa,
(7) Cassius Marcellus
(8) Roy John and Lola.

The line of descent of Matilda Rand, wife of Timothy Bancroft (see preceding page ), is:-

(1) Robert Rand of Charlestown;
(2) Robert
(3) Zechariah
(4) Daniel
(5) Solomon
(6) Daniel Rand of Rindge, N.H.;
(7) Matilda who married Timothy Bancroft. (Rand Family).

Lola Carrier, born at St. Johns, Mich., July 1, 1870, married at Denver, Col., Edward S. Worrell, Jr., the son of Edward S. and Worrell, born in Chester, Pa., died at Chester,

Children:-

(1) Dolores, born

(2) Phyllis, "

(3) Elizabeth Bancroft, born

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE.

William Alexander Allen, the son of Timothy Allen.

174 William Alexander (7), Timothy (6), Gilbe t (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Morristown, N.J., Nov. 24, 1821; removed with his parents to Michigan about 1834; removed to California, where he married and had daughters, of whom I have been unable to secure information.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR.

Andrew Van Horn Allen, the son of Timothy Allen.

175 Andrew Van Horn (7), Timothy (6), gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry(3) Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Morristown, N.J., Feb. 25,1825; was taken while an infant, or at least a young boy, to Michigan. He married in Geneva, Wis., in 1851, Betsy, the daughter of James C. and Abigail (Higgins) McGee, born Aug. 3,1833. He enlisted in the B company, Seventh Iowa Volunteers, but died March 22, 1864, before joining the regiment. His widow married (2) Eugene D. Bell, a farmer, of Williamstown, Iowa.

Children by Andrew V. Allen:-

(218) i. George Winfield, born at Kenosha, Wis.,Oct.8,1852.

ii. Andrew Van Horn, " _____, 1864;d.May 23,1865.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE.

Gilbert Oliver Allen, son of Timothy Allen.

176 Gilbert Oliver(7), Timothy(6), Gilbert(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2),Ralph(1).

Born at Morristown,N.J., Aug. 19,1828. When about six years old his parents removed to Michigan, where he married Lucinda, the daughter of Armenius and Almira (Lynch) Owen, born May 12,1833. He enlisted July 31,1862, in Co. B., Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and was mustered out at Delany ~~Court~~ House, D.C., May 30,1865. So long as he lived he was devoted to his regiment and rarely missed a reunion. He was a farmer, living for many years at Manchester, Mich., later at Cato, Mich., and in his later years at East Toledo, Ohio, where he died.

Children:-

(219) i. James Bridgeman, b. March 17,1854.

(220) ii. George Henry, B. Oct. 31,1856.

iii. Myrta, b. Sept.3,1866; married Feb.22,1885 to Franklin Simpson Banks, b. June 14, 1859, in Oak Field tp. Kent Co. Mich., son of Jackson and Mary (Bell) Banks; resided at Lake View, Mich., where they had one daughter, Gertrude May, b.Sept.1,1888.

iv. Cora May, b. May 3,1868,at Manchester,Mich., m. at Cato,Mich., Mar.29,1884, to Oscar S. Green, b. May 14,1861, in New York City. Their children:Nina Adell, Addie May, George Edward, Nellie Louise, Allen Wesley,and Frank Archibald.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX.

Stephen Hutchings Allen, the son of Timothy Allen.

177 Stephen Hutchings(7), Timothy(6), Gilbert(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born at Morristown, N.J. Nov. 4,1832; as an infant was taken with his parents to Michigan. In 1852 he removed to California, where he married at Tehama, Oct.5,1861, Carrie McCommons. They resided at Colusa, Cal., where he died Nov. 7,1889 and she died Feb. 3,1898.

Child:-

i. Frank Lafayette, b. at Red Bluff,Cal., Nov. 8,1863; died Feb. 26,1883 at Colusa.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

John Allen, the son of Gabriel Allen.

178 John(7), Gabriel(6), Moses(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Bornprobably in or near Morristown, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT.

Silas Allen, the son of Gabriel Allen.

179 Silas(7), Gabriel(6), Moses(5), ~~Henry(4)~~ Jacob(4), Henry(3),

Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born in or near Morristown, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE.

Moses Allen, the son of Gabriel Allen.

180 Moses(7), Gabriel(6), Moses(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in or near Morristown, N.J.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY.

Silas Allen, the son of Jerzel Allen.

181 Silas(7),Jerzel(6),Moses(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3),Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in or near Morristown,N.J.

## CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE.

Isaac Allen, the son of Stephen Reeve Allen.

182 Isaac(8), StephenReeve(7),Isaac(6), David(5), Benjamin(4),Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO.

William Allen, the son of Stephen Reeve Allen.

183 William(8), Stephen Reeve(7), Isaac(6), David(5), Benjamin(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE.

Stephen Allen, the son of Stephen Reeve Allen,

184 Stephen(8), Stephen Reeve(7), Isaac(6), David(5), Benjamin(4),

Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR.

Joseph Allen, the son of Stephen Reeve Allen.

185 Joseph(8), Stephen Reeve(7), Isaac(6), David(5), Benjamin(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

## CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE.

Jedediah Allen the son of Stephen Reeve Allen.

186 Jedediah(8), Stephen Reeve(7), Isaac(6), David(5), Benjamin(4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX.

David Allen, the son of Isaac Allen.

187 David (8), Isaac(7), David(6), David(5), Benjamin(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN.

Thompson Allen, the son of Isaac Allen.

188 Thompson(8), Isaac(7), David(6), David(5), Benjamin(4), Ephraim(3). Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT.

William Rossell Allen, son of Samuel.

189 William Rossell ((8), Samuel (7), Samuel (6), Jedediah (5), Jedediah (4), Ephraim (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Dec. 29,1828;md. Dec. 3,1863, Elizabeth Frazer Head; admitted to membership in the Society of the Cincinnatiof New Jersey July 4,1862, as representative of his great grandfather, Major Richard Cox.

Children:

i. Charlotte Louisa, born Dec.30,1864.

(223) ii. Nathan Myers, " Oct. 14,1866.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE.

Edmund T. Allen, the son of Edmund Allen.

190 Edmund T.(8), Edmund(7), Joseph(6), Joseph(5), Joseph(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Shrewsbury, N.J., June 12, 1821; died Feb. 22, 1884.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY.

Joseph Edward Allen, the son of Joseph Williams Allen.

190 Joseph Edward(8), Joseph Williams(7), Joseph(6), Joseph(5), Joseph(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born at Rahway, N.J., 8/8/1825.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE.

Joseph Walker Allen, the son of Joseph Williams Allen.

192 Joseph Walker(8), Joseph Williams(7), Joseph(6) Joseph(5), Joseph(4) Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born in Brooklyn,N.Y.,6/10/1831.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO.

Ezekiel Allen, the son of Abner Allen.

193 Ezekiel(8), Abner(7), Joseph(6), Joseph(5), Joseph(4), Ephraim(3)

Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born 4/1/1854.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE.

George C., the son of Abner Allen.

194 George C.,(8),Abner(7), Joseph(6),Joseph(5), Joseph(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born 16/6/1855.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR.

Benjamin Sutton Allen, the son of Stephen Allen.

195. Benjamin Sutton(8) Stephen(7), Silas(6), Gilbert(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born Dec.22,1823, at Romulus,N.Y.; died _____.

Married March 27,1856, Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Saletta (Ayers)Allen. Resided on a farm near Adrian,Mich.

Child:-

i. Lottie, born Sept. 28,1858. A graduate of the Adrian High School.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE.

Silas Lindsley Allen, the son of Stephen Allen.

196 Silas Lindsley(8), Stephen(7), Silas(6), Gilbert(5), Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born July 16,1828, at Romulus, N.Y.; married (1), Nov.19,1856, Emma Sophia, daughter of Joshua Davis, of Wheatland, Hillsdale county, Mich. b. July 4,1835; d. Sept. 25,1872; married (2), July 8,1875, Bernice, daughter of L.R.Burr, of Adrian, Mich., born Jan.31,1851. They resided at Hudson, Mich.

Children by wife Emma:-

i. Emma Louise, b. Jan.7,1858; m.July 4,1878, Jerome Travis, of Macon, Mich.

ii. Stanley Gilbert, b. Jan. 22,1860.

iii. Charles Davis, b. Sept. 9,1863.

iv. Marian, b. April 29,1869.

By wife Bernice:-

v. Walter Burr, b. Sept.6,1877.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX.

John Wesley Allen, the son of Stephen Allen.

197 John Wesley(8), Stephen(7), Silas(6), Gilbert(5), Jacob(4), Henry (3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born Jan. 18,1830, at Romulus.N.Y.; m. (1) April 5,1862, Mattie Tenbrook, b. March ___,1841, d. Oct.27,1862; m.(2), Jan.11,1865, Mary, daughter of William and Phoebe (Allen) VanDuyn, b. Mar. 28,1837. Resided at Adrian,Mich.

Child by wife Mary:-

i. William W.S., born Nov. 16,1869.

Chapter One Hundred and Ninety-seven.

Lewis Allen, the son of Lewis Allen.

198 Lewis(8),Lewis(7),Silas(6), Gilbert(5),Jacob(4),Henry(3), Jedediah(2),Ralph(1).

Born at Romulus,N.Y., March 9,1830; died at Jonesville, Mich., Aug. 16,1867; married May 5,1853, Cornelia, daughter of Jonah Goodrich and Cornelia (Steele) Tyler, born June 9,1833 at Broad Albin, Fulton county,N.Y. He was a farmer.

Children:-

(221) i. Oliver Tyler, born May 21,1855, at Scipio,Mich.

(222) ii. Barker Goodrich, " Dec. 16,1857, at Manchester,Mich

iii. Roswell Steele, " Apr.25,1860;d. Dec.2,1862.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT.

Silas Frederic Allen, the son of Lewis Allen.

Silas Frederic(8), Lewis, (7), Silas(6), Gilbert(5), Jacob (4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born March 2,1832, at Romulus,N.Y. Received the degree of A.B. from Michigan Union College, at Leoni, Mich., June 17,1858. Commissioned as Captain of Company C., 29th Indiana Volunteers, Aug. 27,1861, by Gov. O.P. Morton; mustered in the same day at LaPorte,Ind., for three years' service, by Lt.Col. Thomas J. Wood; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April 7,1862; disabled by wounds from active service in the field, was president of a military court at Nashville, Tenn., for one year; resigned Feb. 27,1864. Married Aug. 19,1858, at Leoni,Mich., Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John E. and Elizabeth (Buckman) Bradley, of Duxbury,Mass. No issue. Was an attorney at law at Kansas City, Mo.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE.

Abram Barker Allen, son of Lewis Allen.

199 Abram Barker,(8), Lewis (7),Silas (6), Gilbert (5),Jacob(4), Henry(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

Born at Sharon,Mich., June 3,1834. Married April 29, 1869, at Ann Arbor, Mich.,Anna Maria, daughter of Hervey and Clarissa (Pond) Miller, born at Batavia,N.Y.,March 11,1844,died Sept. 27,1872, at Alpena,Mich; he married (2), April 10,1874, at Olivet,Mich., Henrietta Pease, daughter of Rev. Rodney Cove and Mary (Parker) Dennis, born in Tolland county,Conn., Oct. 26,1838;

He graduated from Olivet College, at Olivet, Mich., in 1869, and entered the congregational ministry.

By Anna Maria:-

i. James Porter, born July 19,1870, at OtsegO. Mich.

ii. Albert Miller, born Sept. 18,1872, at Alpena,Mich.

By Henrietta:-

iii. Benjamin Farwell, born Sept. 26,1877, at Alpena, Mich.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED.

Abijah Marvin Allen, son of Lewis Allen.

200 Abijah Marvin (8), Lewis (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Sharon, Mich., June 5,1834; married Jane A., daughter of Nicholas and Lydia (Wolcott) Rowe, born June 17,1835. He graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1861, and entered the military service as assistant surgeon in the 7th Michigan Infantry, June 21,1862; resigned July 21,1863. Was a practising physician at Adrian,Mich.

Children:-

i. Charles Frederick, born April 1,1866.

ii. Wirt Rowe, " Dec. 24,1871.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND ONE.

Albert Fuller Allen, son of Lewis Allen.

201 Albert Fuller (8), Lewis (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob. (4), Henry (3), Jedodiah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Dec. 27,1836, at Sharon,Mich; married Feb 22,1863, (1) Ellen M., daughter of S.R. and Jane (Tombs ) Spencer, born Nov. 14,1837, at Rutland,Vt. She died Sept 22,1871, at Kansas City, Mo. He married (2), Sept 9,1874, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Hart, daughter of Fitch Reed.

After a preliminary course at the Michigan Union College at Leoni, Mich., he entered the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, Mich, graduating in 1861. Wit one exception the whole class went into the war between the states as a portion of a company of topographical engineers under General Fremont, in Missouri. Not being recognized by Gen. Halleck, successor to Fremont, in February,1862, they disbanded. For four years he was engaged in miscellaneous business, for two years was foreman of the farm at the Michigan Agricultural College; taught school in Harrisonville and Butler, Mo., and in Girard, Kan., for ten years. Took possession of a 290 acre farm at Vinland, Douglas county, Kan.

Children by Ellen:-

i. Ben Irving, born,Sept 24,1866.

ii. Willard Spencer," Jan. 14,1869.

By Elizabeth:-

iii. Fitch Reed, " Sept. 27,1875.

iv. Elbert Hart, " March 29,1877.

v. A girl, " March 29,1877.

vi. Edward Payson, " Sept. 28,1879.

By the first wife, Ellen, there were also three children who died in infancy.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND TWO.

Edward Payson Allen, son of Lewis Allen.

202 Edward Payson,(8), Lewis (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Oct. 28,1839, at Sharon,Mich. Died at Ypsilanti, Mich., Nov. 25,1909. He was graduated from the Michigan State Normal School in 1864, and took charge of the Union School at Vassar, Mich., and taught until July, when he resigned to assist in raising a company for the war between the states. He was commissioned first lieutenant of company H July 7,1865. He served until Sept. 6,1865, when the regiment was mustered out of service. In the meantime he had been promoted to Adjutant, March 27,1865 and to Captain of company H, July 7,1865. He graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1867, and engaged in practice at Ypsilanti,Mich., where he was alderman for four years, for two years prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county, representative in the state legislature in in 1877 and 1879, being Speaker of the latter house ex tempore in 1879. He was assistant assessor of internal revenue in 1879; United States Indian Agent for Michigan from 1882 to 1885, when he resigned. He was a member of Congress in 1886 and 1888.

He married May 12,1869, Clara Elsie, daughter of Sydney and Lydia (Row) Cushman,

Children:-

i. Walter Cushman, born Aug. 21,1871; died July 28,1872.

ii. Elmer Cushman, " Dec. 5,1873.

iii. Louise

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND THREE.

Charles Thompson Allen, son of Lewis Allen.

203 Charles Thompson (8), Lewis (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Sept. 8,1841, at Sharon,Mich. Died _____. Married Oct. 25,1865, Alnora, daughter of Dr. Bennett and Ann (Palmer) Root, of Manchester, Mich. He was one of the first men to enlist in Michigan in the war between the states, being made Corporal of Co. D., First Infantry, three months men, mustered out Aug. 7,1861. He re-enlisted for three years; was commissioned first lieutenant, in the 20th Michigan, Co., B, and was made Captain Oct. 14,1862; wounded in action at Spottsylvania May 12,1864. Resigned and honorably discharged Oct. 20,1864. He entered Albion College, at Albion, Mich., in 1867, taking a special course, leaving the college in 1870, and entering the Methodist ministry in September following. His pastorates were marked with abundant success.

Children:-

i. Effie May, born Aug.___1866; d. Died Sept, _____,1866.

ii. Clarence Eugene, " Dec. 12,1870.

iii. Eugene Clarence, " Dec. 12,1870.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR.

Martin Luther Allen, the son of Isaac Allen.

204 Martin Luther (8), Isaac(7), Silas (6), Gilbert(5), Jacob(4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born May 26,1828,in Seneca county,N.Y. Married March 22,1854, at Romulus,N.Y., Catherine Lysle, daughter of Rev. Morris and Ann Perrine (Thompson) Barton, born July 5,1830, at Romulus. Resided at Seneca Falls,N.Y.

Children:-

i. Francis Clinton, born Feb. 16,1855.

ii. Annie Barton, " Aug. 31,1858;m. Geo. A. Waller,Dec. 20,1880.

iii. Luella, " Nov. 8,1860.

iv. Martha Edwards, " July 28,1862.

v. Morris Barton, " May 18,1864;d. Sept. 15,'65.

vi. Czarina Camilla, " May 18,1867.

vii. Martin Thompson, " Dec. 16,1870.

viii. LaRue " May 10,1873.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE.

Isaac Newton Allen, son of Isaac Allen.

205 Isaac Newton (8), Isaac (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), ~~Henry (4)~~, ~~Jacob~~ Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born at Romulus, N.Y., March 27,1837; died Jan. 20,1860.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND SIX.

William Harrison Allen, son of Isaac Allen.

206 William Harrison (8), Isaac (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born at Romulus, N.Y., Dec. 21,1840.

Married Rebecca C. Lace.

Died Nov. 30,1867.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND SEVEN.

Walter Hamilton Allen, the son of Isaac Allen.

207 Walter Hamilton,(8), Isaac(7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob, (4), Henry (3), Jedediah, (2), Ralph(1).

Born in Romulus, N.Y., Nov.11,1840.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHT.

Andrew M. Allen, the son of John Allen.

208 Andrew M., (8), John (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born July 26,1828 in Seneca County, N.Y. Married Feb. 25,1867, in Homer township, Midland County, Mich., Anna E., daughter of Aaron and Louisa J. (Secord) Davis, born Oct. 22,1852, in Ingersoll township, Midland County, Mich. She died April 24,1883. He was a farmer.

Children:-

i. Miland, born in Homer, July 13,1869.
ii. Jabez, " " " May 1,1871.
iii. Andy, " " " August 25,1872.
iv. Amanda Deborah, " " " January 30,1876.
v. Isaac Stephen, " " " March 30,1882.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND NINE.

Theodore Allen, the son of John Allen.

209 Theodore (8), John (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob(4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Seneca County, N.Y., Oct. 17,1830; went to Michigan with his parents in 1833; married (1) Dec. ___, 1855, Mary, daughter of Arminius and Almira (Lynch) ~~Owen~~ Owen; they divorced; married (2), Aug.8,1863, Elizabeth, daughter o of Joseph H. and Mary (Green) Matthews, born Sept. 20,1840, He was an architect and builder. In 1870 he removed from East Saginaw, Mich., to a farm near Manchester,Mich.

Children ~~by wife Mary~~:

i. Lottie M., born Feb. 19,1858; m. Oct. 14,1875, Addis D. Berger, of Grass Lake,Mich.

ii. Jessie B. born Jan. 10,1865.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND TEN.

Stephen Allen, son of John Allen.

210 Stephen(8), John (7), Silas (6), Gilbert(5), Jacob(4),

Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph(1).

Born Jan. 19,1833. Lived at Mosherville, Mich.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

Isaac Allen, son of John Allen.

211 Isaac (8), John (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born in Sharon township, Washtenaw County, Mich., April 10, 1840; married April 19, 1863, in Napoleon, Mich., Amanda E. Ward; Resided at East Saginaw, Mich.

Children:

i. Hattie L., born in Summit tp., Jackson Co., Mich., Sept. 17, 1865.

ii. John H. born in East Saginaw, Mich., Mar. 24, 1882.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE.

Schuyler Colfax Allen, son of John Allen.

212 Schuyler Colfax (8), John (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

~~Born at Remsins, N.Y.,~~

Born July 23, 1868.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN.

Isaac Waddell Allen, the son of Gilbert Allen.

213 Isaac Waddell(8), Gilbert (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Aug. 6,1840, at Lodi, Mich. Married Feb. 20, 1867, Helen, daughter of Oleton Cushman and Sarah Ann (Wasson) Sweetland. Enlisted Aug. 2,1864, in the war between the states, in Co. D, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 26, 1866. A farmer. Resided at Ellington County, Mich.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN.

Lewis Seymour Allen, son of Gilbert Allen.

214 Lewis Seymour (8), Gilbert (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born June 29,1842, at Lodi, Mich; married Aug. 19, 1866, at Lodi, Hannah Ann, daughter of Randolph and Mary (Geddes) Davis, born in Lodi, Sept. 22,1841. On Aug. 11, 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, Twentieth Michigan Infantry; left for the front Sept. 1,1862; was engaged in many battles, and was wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12,1864; promoted to corporal in 1863; discharged June 9,1865. A merchant. Resided at South Lyon, Mich.

Child:-

i. Gilbert Clayton, born at South Lyon,Mich., April 30,1869.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN.

Gilbert Ethimer Allen, the son of Gilbert Allen.

215 Gilbert Ethimer (8), Gilbert (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born Nov. 6,1846; died July 3,1868.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

William Duncan Allen, son of Gilbert Allen.

216 William Duncan (8), Gilbert (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born April 17,1849; m. Feb. 14,1872, Ella, daughter of Jesseup Scott and Ann Eliza (Ingraham) Wood, b. June 27,1853, at Lodi,Mich. A farmer in the township of Sharon, Mich.

Children:-

i. Walter Jesseup, b. Sept. 12,1873.

ii. Nellie, b. April 27,1875.

iii. Frederick, b. Jan.4,1877.

iv. William B., b. Jan. 9,1879.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN.

John Kermott Allen, the son of John M. Allen.

217 John Kermott(8), John McIntire(7), Timothy (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Chelsea, Michigan, May 9,1858; married (1) July 31,1882, at Biddeford, Maine, Lillie, daughter of Charles Augustus and Susan Mason (York) Morton, born in Biddeford April 1,1858. d. Feb 1934

In 1858, when John Kermott Allen was four months old, his parents removed from Chelsea to Grass Lake, Michigan. Here he was educated in the public schools. He united with the Congregational church February 11,1872, when 14 years old, and two years later was elected clerk of the church, and compiled the second manual of the congregation. He was an officer in the sunday school and sang tenor in the church choir. Like his parents and his sister, his musical ability was early developed, and at the age of six he was frequently placed upon concert programmes at home and in other towns. Before he would have graduated from the high school he was employed by a newly established mercantile establishment in Lansing, Mich., where he kept the books of a wholesale millinery store. He soon entered the employment of a retail dry goods store, these two opportunities of acquiring a fundamental knowledge being of great use in after life. On October 9,1878 he entered the office of the Michigan State Board of Health, where he became chief clerk. It was in this employment he became a recognized writer upon sanitary engineering subjects, his contributions to the press being numerous.

In Lansing his musical training was immediately made

use of. He sang in various choirs, including that of the Plymouth Congregational Church, to which he transferred his membership from the church in his former home. He soon acquired a home and his parents removed to Lansing to live with him. At one time he had the direction of the music in the Universalist church, his father singing in the choir, as well as his wife. His sister played the organ.

He took an active interest in social affairs, and upon the organization of the Knights of Pythias was elected Chancellor Commander, it being then said he was the youngest man in Michigan to have filled that position.

His love of music also caused him, in company with others with kindred tastes, to underwrite eminent musical artists and companies, thus bringing to the young city many musical events which would not otherwise have gone there.

Among the things which Mr. Allen remembers with pleasure was having a part in the first , or among the first, experiments in long distance telephony. A local dentist had interested himself in the subject of telephony, and in 1877 or 1878, as he remembers it, he sang by telephone over a Western Union telegraph wire from Lansing to Detroit, a distance of about eighty miles.

After his marriage Mr. Allen became convinced that the position in the civil service did not offer the opportunities which he considered important, and he resigned in August, 1883, and removed to Chicago where he took up the editorial work of The Sanitary News, the first sanitary publication started west of New York.

After a few years' connection with The Sanitary News Mr. Allen resigned and became the editor of The American Storekeeper, then an important publication issued in Chicago. In a short time he bought that publication and another known as The American Advertiser, which he believes was the first publication in the United States dealing with the subject of advertising. Within a few months he purchased a publication bearing the title of Domestic Engineering. The growth of the latter publication was so remarkable that Mr. Allen sold both his other newspaper properties and devoted himself to Domestic Engineering alone. The publication was originally a monthly. Mr. Allen soon made a weekly of it, and for a time had a daily edition. Covering the fields of sanitation, heating and lighting, it became the foremost paper of its field. He formed a corporation which carried on the property, to which he added a trade directory which for many years was the standard reference book of the trades represented in the filed. Previous to the opening of the Panama Canal Mr. Allen began the publication of Ingenieria, an enginrreing paper in the Spanish language circulating in the Latin American countries.

During this period of Mr. Allen's journalistic activity he was much interested in the welfare of the trade publication field, becoming president of the Chicago Trade Publishers Association. In 1893, at the Chicago Exposition, he was chairman of the National Congress of Trade Paper publishers,- the first meeting of the kind held in the United States.

Upon going to Chicago in 1883, the year after their marriage, Mr. And Mrs. Allen transferred their membership from the Plymouth Congregational Church in Lansing, Mich., the the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, in which both were active for many years. Each held the offices which lay men and women could hold. Mr. Allen became a director o of the Chicago Theological Seminary, a member of the City Missionary Society, and was activly interested in other religious organizations. Mrs. Allen was much interested in the home and foreign missionary work of the Congregational church, serving in both local and state organizations as an important official.

The musical activities of both Mr. Allen and Mrs. Allen were many. For many years they were members of The Chicago Madrigal Club, serving that excellent organization as officers. In club life both were active.

In 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Allen took letters from the Leavitt Congregational Church to the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Chicago, where they were also active officially.

In 1910 Mr. Allen disposed of his various business enterprises, and in April of that year became the Chicago manager of Thehristian Science Monitor, a daily newspaper published in Boston. Jan. 1,1911 Mr. Allen became advertising manager of the paper and removed to Boston, taking residence in Brookline.

In Boston Mr. Allen took an active interest in developing advertising and became a member of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, later serving as director and vice-president. In 1914 he served as chairman of the program

committee of The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and originated the Standards of Practice for the fifteen departments of advertising which were represented at the Toronto meeting of the organization. For this service, and later activities, he was awarded the diploma of the Pilgrim Publicity Association for the distinct service rendered the cause of advertising.

At the out break of the World War Mr. Allen resigned as advertising manager of The Christian Science Monitor, and was requested by the Federal Reserve Bank to take charge of the publicity connected with the sale of the Liberty Loan bonds. This work he carried through all five campaigns, as a member of the executive committee of The Liberty Loan Committee of New England and chairman of the Publicity Committee. During the first year of the war Mr. Allen also cared for the publicity of several major campaigns , such as the Y.M.C.A., the two dampaigns to build camp libraries and to supply the books, the Navy Relief, etc. He was appointed a member of The Committee of Safety of Massachusetts, and developed the general cultivation of gardens throughout the state.

At the close of the Victory Loan Mr. Allen became connected with the investment banking house of Lee, Higginson and Co., remaining with them in charge of publicity until the close of 1920. He then became connected with the banking house of Wise, Hobbs and Arnold, where he remained until Feb. 1,1922, when he returned to The Christian Science Monitor in charge of financial advertising.

During his residence in Illinois Mr. Allen became connected with the Sons of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution, transferring the latter membership to the Massa-

chusetts chapter. Mrs. Allen, likewise intersted in patriotic societies, became a member of the Paul Revere Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, serving it as r regent for three years. She also belonged to the Colony of New England Women, in which she served as an officer. At the organization of the Boston Womens City Club Mrs. Allen became interested, and was member of its executive committee for three years and vice president of the Club. Mr. Allen became a member of the Boston City Club upon removing to Boston, and has served on various committees in that organization.

Mr. Allen joined the Columbian Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Boston.

In Brookline Mr. Allen became interested in the non-partisan government of the township, and was elected a town meeting member for a number of years. He also served the town as a member of the Committee of Thirty and onn other important committees connected with the development of the town.

Early in his life Mr. Allen became interested in genealogical work. In 1882 he published a genealogy of the Allen family which gave the descendants of Gilbert Allen of Morristown,N.J., which was as farback as he could go at that time. His interest inthe subject did not wane, and from notes gathered during a period covering forty-two years he has compiled this account of the descendants of Ralph Allen, and also a volumne of the descendants of George Allen of Sandwich. He has made four copies of these notes, placing one copy in the library of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, of which he has been a member for many years, one

copy in the library of the New Jersey State Historical Society, one copy in the Library of Congress at Washington, and one which he is keeping himself.

Mr. Allen also traced the genealogical line of the family of his mother, Nancy Bancroft, whose grandfather was Col. Daniel Rand, of Rindge, N.H. The original Bancroft immigrant was Thomas Bancroft, of Dedham, Mass. In addition to the work put in upon his own family Mr. Allen compiled and published the genealogy of George Morton, of Plymouth Colony, who was the original immigrant and progenitor of his wife's family. On her mother's side Mrs. Allen was descended from the Yorks, of Standish, Me., the Meserves, and other ancient colonial families.

In the engineering field Mr. Allen wrote a number of books on subjects connected with sanitation, heating and lighting.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN.

George Winfield Allen, the son of Andrew Van Horn Allen.

218 George Winfield (8), Andrew Van Horn(7), Timothy (6), Gilbert (5

Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 8,1852.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

James Bridgeman Allen, th son of Gilbert O. Allen.

219 James Bridgeman (8), Gilbert Oliver (7), ~~Gilbert~~ Timothy (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Manchester, Mich., March 17,1854. Married March 4,1877, Carrie E., daughter of John and Sarah (Whitehead) Moreland, at Columbia, Jackson county, Mich. She was born at Palmyra, Mich., Dec. 18, 1853. He was a blacksmith, living for a number of years at Toledo, Ohio, in that part of the city known as East Toledo. He died at Tallmadge, Ohio, Aug. 1,1921.

Children:-

i. Bertha May, born Sept 18,1878;m. June 13,1899, Elmer Shaffner, b. Aug. 14,1866, son of William and Mary Ann (Corfman) Shaffner, of Bloomville, O.

ii. Harry Andrew, b. May 7,1880; m. Mar. 26,1902, Daisy, daughter of William Henry a and Eva Rebecca (Wonder) Will, of Carey, Ohio.

iii. Clarence Herbert, b. Feb. 10,1883;d. Aug.24,1883.

iv. Ernest Melvin, b. Aug. 30,1886;d. May 8,1887.

v. James Leslie, b. May 7,1891.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

George Henry Allen, the son of Gilbert O. Allen.

220 George Henry (8), Gilbert Oliver (7), Timothy (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Manchester, Mich., Oct. 31,1856; died at Toledo, Ohio, March 21,1923; married Aug. 21,1878, at Toledo,Ohio, Ella, daughter of John B., and Laura M. (Stevens) Russell, born in East Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 10,1857.

Mr. Allen was educated in the public schools of Manchester, Mich.; at the close of his attendance at school he went to Toledo, Ohio, where a natural gift for art work was developed, first in the field of sign making, and later in interior decoration. His many years residence in Toledo endeared him to a wide circle of acquaintances. He was one of the founders of the Art Club. He was a Knight Templar and was valued as one of the foremost men in masonry in his city. The masons took entire charge of his funeral, which was widely attended by representative citizens of Toledo.

Children:-

i. Lottie May, born at Toledo, Oct. 25,1879; m. Nov. 15,1898, at Cleveland,Ohio, George Henry Higgs. (1). George Russell Higgs, b. Dec. 2,1899.

ii. George Russell, born at Toledo, Feb. 5,1889.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE.

Oliver Tyler Allen, the son of Lewis Allen.

221 Oliver Tyler Allen(8), Lewis (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Scipio, Mich., May 21,1855; married Oct. 13,1875, Alice Adelle, daughter of Ezra and Sarah (Robinson) Whedon, of Syracuse, N.Y., b. Oct. 13,1853. Resided at Jonesville, Mich. until 1883 when he removed to Jamestown,Dak. A farmer.

Children:-

i. Charles Ezra Tyler, b. July 23,1876.

ii. Stephen Oliver, b. July 11,1877.

iii. Hattie Cornelia, b. April 25,1879.

iv. Lewis Barker, b. Aug. 27,1881.

Chapter TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO.

Barker Goodrich Allen, son of Lewis Allen.

222 Barker Goodrich (8). Lewis (7), Silas (6), Gilbert (5), Jacob (4), Henry (3), Jedediah, (2), Ralph (1).

Born at Manchester, Mich., Dec. 16,1857; m. April 10, 1878 Estella, daughter of William R. and Lucinda (Shipman) Jones, b. March 3,1856 at Litchfield, Mich. A farmer. Resided at Jonesville, Mich.

Children:-

i. Mary Cornelia, born Aug. 28,1879.

ii. Anna Genevieve, born Aug. 31,1881.

## CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE.

Nathan Myers Allen, the son of William Rossell Allen.

223 Nathan Myers(9), William Rossell(8), Samuel(7), Samuel(6), Jedediah(5), Jedediah(4), Ephraim(3), Jedediah(2), Ralph(1).

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